

198 AND 227, STRAND.

# INTRODUCTION.

THE Eighth Volume of the ILLUSTRATED ALMANACK is now issued to the Public. The favour with which the seven preceding have been uniformly received offers a guarantee for the favourable acceptance of the present Volume. The same unremitting desire to secure the accuracy of established facts, united with amusement and general instruction, has been the groundwork of the Illustrated Almanack for 1852, as it has been for the seven preceding years. The re-printing of information common to every year has again been avoided; and the same desire to destroy the ephemeral character of an Ahmanaek has been evidenced by the peculiar nature of the Astronomical information contained on the third page of each month, and in the pages immediately following December,-information which qualifies the book for careful preservation at the end of the year, as one of a series containing a truthful record of Astronomical phenomena and occurrences. The Astronomical diagrams constitute a part of the same design, as, together with those already published, they form a permanent and interesting map of the heavens, intersected by the various paths pursued by the planets among the stars up to the present time. The stars on each diagram are laid down with care, so that each constitutes a Star Map, showing the true relative position of the large stars in that part of the heavens.

In the Volume for 1851 some considerable space was allotted to statistical information, arising from the general importance now so justly attached to statistical knowledge. This year the plan has been somewhat varied, with a view to giving prominence to several notices of Astronomical discoveries, the most important amongst which are those relative to Saturn and his rings, which discoveries emanated from America, and have subsequently been confirmed by observation in our own country. The steadily increasing advance of optical knowledge leads us to expect a corresponding advance in Practical Astronomy, and to anticipate that discoveries in Astronomical Science will be less rare than formerly. The value of a cheap and largely-circulating medium for the embodiment of facts already elucidated, together with others as they successively arise, is evident; and their collection and publication in a work of such general circulation as an Almanack eannot fail to be attended with benefit in very many quarters, -of such benefit, indeed, as is invariably attendant upon the publication of useful and wellauthenticated information.

Towards the conclusion of the Volume, and chiefly inserted with a view to the preservation of the illustrative character of the work, is a diagram showing the amount of day, night, and twilight of which the year is compounded. The nearly elliptic form which the duration of night throughout the year is found to assume is particularly interesting; the duration of daylight is forcibly and well shown; and the total absence of night, and consequent empire of day and twilight at one period of the year, are equally well depicted. Numbers placed at intervals on the bounding edges of the diagram give the times of sun-rising and sun-setting. The intervals between give the number of hours that the sun is above the horizon, and, from inference, the number of hours that he is below the horizon, on any day, and for every time of the year. The intention of this diagram is simply to give a selection of facts connected with the ordinary year in a new and popular form, without aiming at the addition of any new feature in connection with it. That part of the public which is more open to receive impressions from pictorial representation than from tabulated numbers, will receive both pleasure and conviction from this illustration of the duration of day and night, and their intermediate twilight. The longest day has been selected for the boundaries of the year illustrated in the diagram, for the purpose of preserving entire the all but elliptic form which the duration of night is found to assume. The most obvious arrangement, and that at first adopted for illustration, was the year in its natural order, by which the day and twilight portions would occupy the centre of the picture; but this order, involving the division of the period of night throughout the year into two parts, was found destructive to a great amount of the force of the illustration the diagram is destined to convey.

To trace the path pursued by the planets among the fixed stars throughout the year is difficult to the inexperienced observer. That to trace their path in the heavens, when laid down and pointed out by illustrations, would be productive of considerable addition to his astronomical knowledge; that to possess charts upon which the paths of the planets would be accurately and well laid down would establish an useful reference,—useful even to experienced observers,—and would also furnish a permanent record of the relative position of the heavenly bodies, and thus afford an important means of comparison with their position in years both past and present,—are all of them considerations which have decided Mr. Glaisher to give pre-eminence to this class of illustration in the present Volume, and have led him to be sparing of neither time nor labour in their accurate construction. The Calendarial portions have been likewise under the supervision of Mr. Glaisher. The illustrated column of the duration of moonlight throughout the year has been given as in former years, not so much with a view of preserving the uniformity of the series unbroken, as from a conviction of its suitability to the purpose intended, presenting as it does, at a glance, the relative disposition of dark and moonlight nights for each month throughout the year. Convinced as we are of the necessity of combining information in novel and pleasing forms, we are nevertheless anxious to preserve entire that system and form of illustration, which may now be said to have received the sanction of time. That this Volume may be found a not unworthy successor of those which have preceded it, that it may be found to have kept pace with modern improvement and advance, and that it may receive the sanction and full acceptance of the general public, is our most earnest wish, and not less the expectation of the Proprietors of the Illustrated London

Of Eclipses there will be six during the year, three of which are Eclipses of the Sun, and three of the Moon. The order of their occurrence is as follows: -An eclipse of the Moon on January 6th; one of the Sun on January 21st; a second of the Sun on January 17th; a second of the Moon on July 1st; a third of the Sun on December 11th; and a third of the Moon on December 26th. Of these, one only is visible, that of the Moon on January 6th: its successive phases will be found on page 6.

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#### ON THE CALENDAR.

# PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF THE CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1852.

	Gregorian, or New Calendar.	Julian, of Old Calendar.
Dominical Letter	D C	F E
Golden Number	10	10
Roman Indiction	10	10
Solar Cycle	13	13
Epact	9	20

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE YEAR 1852 WITH ANCIENT ERAS. The year 1852, till September M, is the latter part of the 5612th, and from September 14, is the first part of the 5613th year, since the creation of the world according to the Jews.

The year 1852 is the 6365th of the Julian Period.

The year 1852 is the 2605th year from the foundation of Rome (according to Narro).

to Varro).

The year 1852 is the 2599th year since the tra of Nabonasser, which has been assigned to Wednes'ay, the 26th of February, of the 3t67th year of the Julian Period, which corresponds, according to chronologists, to the 747th, and, according to astronomers, to the 746th year before the birth of Christ. The year 1852 is the 2628th year of the Olympiads; or the 4th year of the 637th Olympiad will commence in July, 1852, it we fix the era of the Olympiads at 775; years before Christ, or at or about the heginning of July of the year 393S of the Julian Period.

The year 1852 is the latter part of the 1268th, and the first part of the 1269th yar (of 12 lunations) since the Hegira, or flight of Mahomet, which it is generally supposed took place on the 18th of July, in the year 622 of the Christian etc. The year 1268 commenced on the 27th of October, 1851, bid ends October 15th, 1852. ends October 15th, 1852.

# CALENDAR OF THE JEWS FOR THE YEAR 1852.

561	2.		1851.		NEW MOONS AND FEASTS.
Tebeth		1	December 1852.	24	Rosh Hodesh, or New Moon
.,		10	January	2	Fast : Siege of Jerusalem
Schebat		1	,,	22	New Moon
Adar		1	February	21	New Moon
,,	•••	13	March	4	Fa-t; Esther
,,	•••	14	1, ***	5	Purim .
,,		15	,, ***	6	S hasehan Purim
Nisan	***	1	** ***	21	New Moon
"	•••	15	April	4	Passover begins*
,,	•••	16	11 541	5	Second day *
,,		21	11	10	Seventh day *
,,		22	,,	11	l'assover ends *
Ijar .	•••	i	,,	20	New Moon
,,		18	May	7	Lag Benner
Sivan	•••	1	,,	19	New Moon
11	•••	6	,,	24	Pentecost Holidays: Feast of Weeks *
,,		7	,,	25	Second day *
Tamuz		1	June	18	New Moon
,,	•••	17	July	4	Fast : Seizure of the Temple by Titus
Ab		1	,,	17	New Moon
,,	•••	9	,,	25	Fast: Destruction of the Temple*
Elui	•••	1	August	16	New Moon
56	13.				
Tisri		1	September	14	Feast of the New Year *
1,	•••	2	.,	15	Second day of the Feast *
,,		3	,,	16	Fast: Death of Gedaliah
,,		10	,,	23	Fast: Day of Atonement *
,,,	***	15	,,	28	Feast of Tabernacles *
",		16	,,	29	Second day of the Feast *
,,	•••	21	October	4	Feast of Branches
,,	***	22	,,	5	End of the Feast of Tabernacles *
,,,	•••	23	,,	G	Feast of the Law *
Marches		1	,,	14	
Kisley	***	1	November	12	New Moon
,,	***	25	December	6	Feast of the Pedication of the Temple
Teheth		1	•, •••	12	New Moon
.,		10	,,	21	Fast: Siege of Jerusalem
Schebat	•••	1		1. 10	New Moon
Title A			to a see a least wit	11. 01	s actorich (*) are to be strictly observed.

The Anniversaries marked with an asterisk (\*) are to be strictly observed. The Jewish Year generally contains 354 days, or 12 Lumations of the Moon; but in a cycle of 19 years an intercalary month (Veadar) is 7 times introduced, for the purpose of rendering the average duration of the year nearly correct.

## MOHAMMEDAN CALENDAR FOR THE YEAR 1852.

Year.		Names of the Mor	iths:		Months negit.	
TT Tell.	1000		411		December 25,	1851.
Hegira;	1200	Rebia I.	***			1852
,,	23	Rebia II.	464		January 24,	1002
		Gomedhi I.	444		February 22,	,,
2.7	2.5				March 23,	22
11	,,	Gomedhi II.	***	***		
	,.	Rejeb	***	***	April 21,	3.7
,,		Scheban			May 21,	,,
9.9	,,	Scheban (31-	th of Fasting)		June 19,	,,
"	22					
	11	Schewale	(Bairam)	***	July 19,	33
"		Dsu'l-Kådah	***	***	August 17,	19
11	11				September 16	
,,	17	Dsul'-hejjah	4.4	***		, ,,
Hegira;	1269	Moharrem I.	•••	***	October 15,	99
II Contro		Safar I.		***	November 14,	111
"	,,		***		December 13,	
,,	19	Rehia I.	***	***		
		Rebia II.	***	•••	January 12,	1853
99	. , ,	the Mohammedan	some and the Al		t for the near	818.

## BEGINNING OF THE SEASONS 1852.

						11.			
The Sun enters	Capricornus	(Winter hegins)	1851,	Dec.	22	9	29 .	A.M.	
	Aries	(Spring begins)	1852,	March	20	10	42 .	A.M.	
"	Cancer	(Summer begins)	) ,,	June	21	7	29	Α.Μ.	
,,		(Autumn begins		Sept.	22	9	-11	P.M.	
"		(Winter begins)	,,,	Dec.	21	3	13	P.M.	

#### FIXED AND MOVEABLE FESTIVALS, ANNIVER-SARIES, &c.

Epiphany Jan.	GI	Birth of Queen Victoria M	ay 24	
Manager of the Charles I	20	Restoration of King Chas. II. ,	. 29	
			20	
Septungesima Sunday Feb.	8		_	
Quinquagesima-Shrove Sun. ,,	22	Trinity Sunday Jur		
Ash Wednesday ,,	25	Corpus Christi ,		
a the formation Y	0.0	Accession of Q. Victoria ,	, 20	
	29		, 21	
	1	St. Julin Baptist-Midsum-		
St. David March	. 1		, 24	ı
	17			
Annunciation-Lady Day ,,	25	St. Michael - Michaelmas \ So	pt. 29	)
Pulm Sunday April	4	Day		
	()		)v. 5	j
	11		, 9	)
DASIER DUBBAL ,,	-			2
	18		20	
St. George	23			
Rogation Sunday May	16	St. Thomas De		
1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1		Christmas Day	, 25	,
	20		F	
Thursday "				-

# DURATION OF THE SEASONS, AND THE YEAR 1852.

The Sun will be in the	Winter	signs	89 Days	1 Hour	13 Minu	tes
4	Spring	,,	92 ,,	20 ,,	47 ,,	
,,	Summer		93 ,,	14 ,,	12 ,,	
,,,	Antonian		£9 :-	17	32	

So that the period of Summer is 4 days, 12 hours, and 59 minutes, longer than that of Winter; 17 hours, 25 minutes longer than that of Spring; and 3 days, 29 hours, and 40 Minutes longer than that of Autumn.

The Sun will be on the Lequator and going N. 1852, March 29 10 42 A.M., his dec. being 0 - 0 0 The Sun will reach his extreme N. declinat. 1852, June 21 7 29 A.M., his dec. being 23 27 32 The Sun will be on the Lequator and going S The Sun will be Autumn. 21 7 29 A.M., his dec. being 23 27 32 The Sun will be North of the Equator (Spring and Smumer) 186 days 10 hours and 59 minutes.

The Sun will be South of the Equator (Winter and Autumn) 186 days 10 hours and 59 minutes.

The Som will be South of the Equator (Winter and Autumn) 178 days 18 bours and 45 minutes.

The length of the Tropical Year, commencing at the Winter Solstice, 1851, and ending at the Winter Solstice, 1852, is 365 days 5 hours 44 minutes.

# ASTRONOMICAL SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS.

0	The Sun	3	Flora		West
	New Moon	本	Metis	0	Degrees
20	First Quarter of Moon		Parthenope	1	Minutes of Arc
0	Full Moon	JLC.	Victoria	11	Seconds of Arc
11	Last Quarter of Moon		Egeria		Days
8	Mercury		Irene		Hours
Ď	Venus		Funomia		Minutes of Time
D+0+0K	or & The Earth	24	Jupiter	3.	Seconds of Time
3	Mars	h	Saturn	0	Sunday
Ö	Vesta	I,I	Uranus	()	Monday
	Juna	4	Neptime		Tuesday
+	Pallas	0	Ascending Node		Wednesday
**	Ceres	83	Descending Node	124	Thursday
P P	Hehe	N	North	Q	Friday
ă	Iris	E	East	h	Saturday
	Astron	S	South		

The Symbol of Conjunction, or having the same Longitude or Right Ascension

Ascension.

" Quadrature, or d ffering 90° in Longitude or Right Ascen.

" & Opposition, or differing 180° in Longitude or Right Ascen.

(For explanation of Astronomical terms, see Almanack for the year 1848.)

#### SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

Spring Signs   { 1 \ \cap Aries \\ 2 \ \cap Taurus \\ 3 \ \text{H Genini} \end{aries}	Autumn Signs { 7 \( \times \) Libra 8 m Scorpio 9 \( \frac{7}{2} \) Sagitiarius
Summer Signs \( \begin{cases} 4 \cong \text{Cancer} \\ 5 \lambda \text{Leo} \\ 6 \text{ny Virgo} \end{cases} \)	Winter Signs { 10 Vf Capricomus 11 m Aquarlus 12 关 Pisces

## LAW TERMS.

As settled by Statutes 2 G	eorge	IV. and	1 Willian	n IV.,	cap. 70	s. 6 (pas	sed July
23rd, 1830,) and 1 \	Villia	m 1 V ., (	January	2 (pas	ssed De	January	10000)
Easter Term		,,	April	15 22		May June	8 12
Timity Term	•••	"	May Nov.	2		Nov.	25

## UNIVERSITY TERMS, 1852.

			OXFORD.		
TI	ERW.		BEGINS		ENDS.
Lent Easter Trinity Michaelmas		 	January April June October	14 21 2 11	April 3 June 29 July 10 December 17

#### CAMBRIDGE.

	012111		
TERM.	BEGINS.	DIVIDES.	ENDS.
Leut Easter Michaelmas	 Jan. 13 April 21 Oct. 10	Feb. 22 Noon May 30, Midnight Nov. 12, Midnight	April 2 July 9 Dec. 16
	The	Commencement, July	у 6.



-			-										-	
			-		ths.			Sout			DURA	TION OF	MOONLIGHT.	HIGH WATER .
M	W	ANNIVERSARIES, OCCURRENCES,					'Rises.			Sets	Before Su	neico I w	.   After Sunse	at London Bridge Og
D	D	FESTIVALS, &c.	Rises.	After 1	leight above norizon	Sets.		1.0	izo	Sets.			Arter Sunse	Morning Aftern
	17	2202277120,407		O Clock	Hotel 1		Aftern.	Attern.	ab	Morning.	O'Cle 2h. 4h	6h.	6h. 8h. 10h	Morning. Aftern.
-	_		H. M.	M. S	Deg.	н. м.			-		20000	Account man		3 Treeling
1	TH	Circumcision	8 - 8		7 15 1	4 0	0 51	и. м. 7 37		1 21		10		H. M. n. M.
2	F	Length of day 7h 53m	8 8		- 2	4 1	0 51		2		- N 7/1/10 TO			8 50 9 25 1
1	S	Alpha Andromedæ souths			$5 15\frac{1}{2} $	4 1	1 10	8 22	$50\frac{3}{4}$	2 37		11		9 55 10 28 2
	-	5h 11mp.m. at an ait.66°47'	8 8		$3 15\frac{1}{2}$	4 2	1 34	9 9	$54\frac{3}{4}$	3 45	all	12		11 0 11 30 3
	È	2ND S.aft. CHRIST.	8 8	5	$115\frac{3}{4}$	4 3	2 5	10 0	573	4 56		13		No Tide. 0 1 4
5	M	[Twelfth Day	8 8	5 2	8 153	4 3	2 43	10 54	0			3111		
6	Tu	Epiphany. O.C.D.	8 7	5 5		4 4			- 4					
7	w	Lucian. F.In.due.					3 32	11 91	$60\frac{1}{2}$			15		1 10 1 34 6
6		Aldebaran souths 9h 17m	8 7		1 16	4 6	4 32	Morning.		8 12				1   1   55   2   18   7
8	Тн	P.M. at an alt. of 54° 43'	8 7	1	$7   16\frac{1}{4}$	4 7	5 42	0 50	593	9 1		17		2 40 3 1 8
9	F	Capella souths 9h 5hm, at an altitude of 84° 22'	8 6	7 1	$2 16\frac{1}{4} $	4 9	7 0	1 49	571	9 43		18		3 20 3 42 9
10	S	Length of night 15h 56m	8 6	7 3	7 16%	4 10	8 21	2 45	-00			19		
11	<b>3</b>	1sтS.af. Ерн. Hil.	8 5		1 161	1 11		0 10	100					
12	M	Plough M. [T. b.			- 103	4 11	9 43	3 40	494	10 43		$\frac{20}{21}$		4 50 5 10 11
1		Hilary. O.N.Y.D.			- 4	4 13	11  2	4 32	$43\frac{3}{4}$	11 6		2		5 35 5 55 12
13	Tu		8 3		8 17	4 14	Morning.	5 22	381	11 27		22		6 25 6 45 13
14		Ox. T. b. [Ca.T.b.	8 2	9 1	0 17	4 16	0 22	6 12	$32^{\frac{3}{4}}$	11 48				7 15 7 40 14
15	Тн	Jupiter in conjunction with	8 2	9 3	2 171	4 18	1 43	7 3	- 4					10 11
16	F	Length of day 8h 18m	8 1	9 5	2 171	4 10				Aftern.				8 15 8 45 15
17	S	[can. O.Tw.D.	8 0		1 1 7 3	4 19	3 0	7 54	1 - 4	0 00	11111111	25		9 25 10 0 16
18		2NDS.af.Ep. Pris-			4 1/4	4 21	4 16	8 47	19	1 10	123111	26		10 35 11 15 17
		Rigel souths at 9h 14m P.M.	7 59		4 174	4 22	5 28	9 41	$16\frac{3}{4}$	1 49		27		11 48 No Tide. 18
19	1	at an alt. of 300 8/	7 58	$3 10 \ 5$	3 18	4 24	6 34	10 36	151	2 37		215		0 19 0 50 19
20	Ίù	Fabian Sun eclip., inv.	7 57	11 1	1 184	4 25	7 20	11 30	151	3 33		30		1 16 1 40 20
21	W	Agnes	7 56	11 2	$918\frac{1}{2}$	4 27	0 14		163	1	27 7111 71	Ō		
22	Tu	Vincent	7 55	11 4	$618\frac{3}{4}$		8 14	Aftern.	104		200 2000 20		1 - 5 - 5 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	2 6 2 30 21
23		Venus in conjunction with	7 5		0 104		8 49	1 13		5 42	100 1100 11			2 49 3 10 22
1	1	the Moon at 4h23m P.M. Mars in opposition to the	/ 34	12	2 19	4 31	9 18	2 0	$ 22\frac{1}{2}$	6 50		2		3 28 3 45 23
24	S	Sun at 6h 46m P.M.	7 53		$719\frac{1}{4}$	4 33	. 9 43	2 45	261	7 58		3		4 3 4 20 24
25	\$	3RD S.af. Ep. Conv.	7 51	12 3	$219\frac{1}{2}$	4 35	10 2	3 28	303	9 5	11/11/11/11			4 35 4 55 25
26		of St. Paul.	7 50	12 4	$519\frac{3}{4}$	4 37	10 18	4 9	351	10 10				
27	Tu	Sirius souths at 10h 13m	7 48		-	4 39			40		10.200			5 10 5 30 26
1 .	W	P.M. at an alt. of 120 Procyon souths at 11h 2m		1	0 20 1	4 40	10 36	4 50		11 16	1 200	6		5 45 6 0 27
29	1	Pollux souths at 11h 2m	/ 4/	13 1	0 204	4 40	10 55	5 31	$ 44\frac{1}{2} $	Morning.		7		6 20 6 40 28
		P.M. at an alt. of 660 54	/ 40	1 -	2	4 41	11 13	6 14	493	0 21		7		6 59 7 20 29
30		K.Chas. I. martyr.	7 45	13 3	2 20출	4 43	11 35	6 59	53	1 28		9		7 40 8 9 30
31	S	Hilary Term ends	7 43	13 4	1 21	4 45			$56\frac{1}{2}$		- 1111	III	3	
1	-		1	1	1		At Noon	, 1,	1002	2 07				8 40 9 21 31
		4												1



Thy captive locked and fettered, the sad Stream
Is mute beneath thy bondage, and her birds,
Hushing the songs more eloquent than words,
Have fled, or piteous watch the feeble beam
That plays along her prison bars. 'Twould seem
Thine is the victory, Winter! Branch and spray
Bear thy white banner, and the winds but play
Thy conquering music. Tyrant, dost thou deem
Thy reign eternal, or that level sun
So faintly smiling o'er thy waste of snow,
Defeated too? Thy day is well-nigh done,
And the warm heart of Earth, that throbs below,
Shall leap in gladness; all her streams shall run
In laughing light, and her young violets blow.—Shirley Brooks.

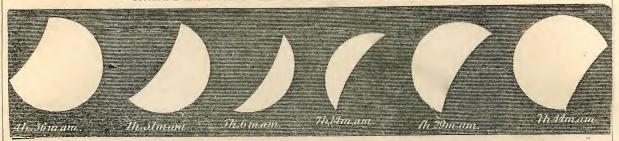
Spirit of storms and melancholy hours,
Stern January! must we front thy rage,
And at thy beek prepare our choicest flowers
To feed thy grave-yards, and thy wrath t' assuage?
Through driving snows and sleety rains we hear
His coming—spoiler of our homes! 'T is one
To him, the golden locks, or those the young revere—
Pauper or prince, so be the deed but done!
Seer-like, unmoved, and with an aspect drear,
In frosted garments stiffening through the night,
He views the pageant of the early bier,
Or cheerless mutters with the stars in sight!
Morn from her lattice strews dark blossoms now,\*
Day comes in tears, and eve with troubled brow.

\* The "rosemary" flowers in January, and is dedicated to "the dead."

K.

## JANUARY.

SUCCESSIVE APPEARANCES OF THE MOON DURING HER ECLIPSE ON JANUARY 7, 1852.



THE SUN is situated south of the Equator, or has south declination, and is The Sun is situated south of the Equator, or has south declination, and is in the sign Capricorrus (the Goar) till the 20th, having been in that sign 29 days 10 hours 39 minutes. On this day, at 8h. Sm. p.m., he enters the sign Aquarius (the Water-bearer). On the 2nd day he is 93,405,400 miles from the Earth. He rises on the 1st at a point situated 3° south of the S. E. by E, and on the 16th, at the S. E. by E.; and sets, on the same days, at 3° south of the S. W. by W., and at the S. W. by W. points of the horizon. The time daily that he attains his highest point in the heavens, in common clock time, as also his altitude in degrees, are shown in the opposte pages.

On January 2nd there will be an eclipse of the Sun, but it is invisible in Furne.

Europe.

The Moon is in the constellation Cetus till the 2nd, on which day she The Moon is in the constellation Cetus till the 2nd, on which day 8the passes into Aries; on the 3rd she enters Taurus, passing through the constellation, until, on the 5th, she enters the Milky Way, passing from thence into Gemini on the same day; on the 7th she enters Cancer; on the 9th, Leo; and on the 11th, Virgo; she is traversing this constellation until the 15th, when she enters Libra; on the 16th, Serpentarius; on the 18th, Sagittarius, passing through the Milky Way; and on the 21st is in Capricornus; on the 23rd she enters Aquarius; on the 25th, Pisces; on the 26th, Cetus; on the 27th she skirts the constellation Pisces; and on the 28th enters Cetus; on the 29th Aries; and on the 36th, Taurus. on the 29th, Aries; and on the 30th, Taurus.

She is above the horizon when the Sun is below, during the evening and night hours, till the 9th, again after the 24th; and during the morning hours, from the 13th.

She is situated about 8° north of the Equator on the 1st; is at her extreme north position at about midnight on the 16th; crosses the Equator, going south, on the morning of the 13th; is at her extreme south declination on the 19th; crosses the Equator, going northward, on the 27th; and is situated about 18° north of the Equator on the last day.

She is near Mars on the 8th; Jupiter on the 15th; Mercury on the 19th; Venus on the 23rd; Saturn on the 28th; and Uranus on the 28th.

Early in the morning of January the 7th will take place a total eclipse of the Moon, and is the only visible eclipse of either the Sun or Moon during the year, at this part of the earth. The eclipse commences at 21 minutes after 4 o'clock in the miorning; at 21 minutes after 5 the Moon will be totally eclipsed; the middle of the eclipse is at 6 minutes after 6 o'clock; and at 1 minute to 8 o'clock the eclipse will be over. The successive appearances of the Moon, both before and after totality, are shown in the above diagrams.

MERCURY is in the constellation Sagittarius throughout the month.

He sets on the 1st at 5h. 2m., being 1h. and 2m. after sunset; on the 3rd, at 4h. 47m., being 45m. after sunset; on the 7th, he sets at about the same time as the Sun. He rises on the 13th at 6h. 48m.; on the 19th, at 6h. 26m. A.M.; on the 24th, at 6h. 22m. A.M.; and on the last day, at 6h. 26m. A.M. He is visible after sunset during the first few evenings of the month, and before sunrise from the 9th to the end of the month. The interval of time between the rising of the planet and that of the Sun increases from about 1h. on the 10th to 1h. 33m. on the 18th, decreasing to about 1½h. towards the end of the month. In the commencement of the month he sets at the S.W. by W. point of the herivage and rises throughout at the S.E. by E. of the before W. point of the horizon, and rises throu ghout at the S.E. by E. of the horizon. He is moving westward among the stars till the 16th, is stationary

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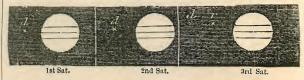
among them on the 17th, and moves eastward during the remainder of the month. He is in perihelion on the 1st; in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 6th; is near the Moon on the 19th; and is at his greatest western elongation on the 29th. His path in the heavens, and his relative position to fixed stars are shown in the diagram in year, worth. No lower stars is situated fixed stars, are shown in the diagram in next month. No large star is situated near him during the month.

Venus is in the constellation Capricornus till the 19th, and in Aquarius till the end of the mouth; she is an evening star, and sets on the 1st at 5h.51m.; on the 15th at 6h.37m., and on the last day, at 7h.25m.; near the S. W. by W. at the beginning; the W. S. W. about the middle; and near the W. by S. at the end of the month. She is moving eastward among the stars, and is near the Moon on the 23rd.

Mars is in the constellation Cancer throughout the month. He is visible throughout the night, and rises on the 1st at 6h. 18m. P.M.; on the 1sth, at 4h 56m. P.M.; and on the last day at 3h. 20m. P.M., near the N. E. by E. point of the horizon. He is moving westward among the stars, and is near the Moon on the 8th. His path in the heavens, and relative position to the large stars near him, are shown in the diagram in April.

JUPITER is in the constellation Libra throughout the month. He is a morning star, and rises on the 1st at 3h, 35m. A.M.; and on the last day at 2h. 3m. A.M., midway between the E. S. E. and the S. E. by E. points of the horizon. He moves very slowly eastward among the stars, and is near the Moon on the 15th. He souths at an altitude 22° on the 1st day, decreasing to 211 on the last day. For his path among the stars, see the diagram in July.

JUPITER'S SATELLITES. Several emersions of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd satellites are visible. The relative positions of the satellites to Jupiter at the instant of their eclipse is shown in the annexed diagram, as viewed through an inverting telescope.



Saturn is in the constellation Cetns throughout the month. He sets on the 1st at 1h, 48m. a.m., and on the last day at 11h, 57m. p.m., near the W. by N. points of the horizon. He moves slowly eastward among the stars, and is near the Moon on the 28th. He souths at an altitude of 463° on the 15th. His path in the heavens is shown in the diagram in November.

URANUS is in the constellation Aries throughout the month. He souths on the 1st at an altitude of  $493^{\circ}$  at 7h. 12m. p.m., and sets at 2h. 13m. A.M. near the W. N. W. point of the horizon; and on the last day he souths at 5h. 15m. p.m., and sets at 19m. after 12h. He is near the Moon on the 28th. He is almost stationary among the stars.

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# MEMORABLE EVENTS AND PLACES,

WITH NOTES AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

#### JANUARY.

HEVER CASTLE, ANNE BOLEYN, AND ANNE OF CLEVES.

EVER CASTLE will form an interesting starting point for the commencement of our Picturesque Calendarial Illustrations; for this domestic fortress is intimately associated with two of the unfortunate Queens of Henry VIII. At Hever, Anne Boleyn was secretly married to Henry, in January 1533; it was her family seat, as well as the property of Anne of Cleves, whom Henry married in January, 1540; and who died at Hever. This curious specimen of the domestic fortress is situated on the eastern border of the county of Kent, about four miles north-west of Penshurst. The Castle was erected by William de Hever, a Norman baron, who, under Edward III., obtained the King's license to "embattle his manor-house." His two daughters and co-heiresses conveyed it in marriage to the families of Cobham and Brocas;

the former, who had acquired the whole by purchase, afterwards sold the entire estate to

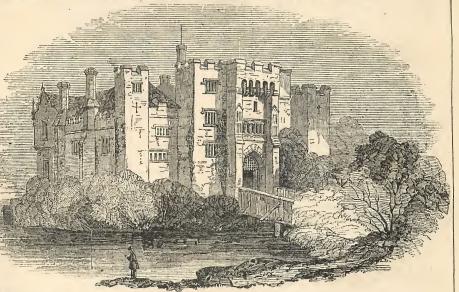
Sir Geoffrey Boleyn, wealthy mercer of London, Lord Mayor of that city in the thirtyseventh of Henry VI.;

and great-grandfather to Anne Boleyn, the unfortunate Queen of Henry VIII., and mother of Queen Elizabeth. On the death of Sir Thomas Boleyn, K.G., Earl of Wiltshire and Ormond, and father of Anne, Henry seized this estate in right of his late wife; and afterwards enlarged it by purchases from others of her family; or as Miss Benger, the accomplished biographer of Anne Boleyn, states: "Henry, with matchless cupifrom whom, previous to her being beheaded, he had been divorced." The next possessor was the Lady Anne of Cleves; who, after her divorce, had settled on her this and other adjoining manors for life, or so long as she should remain in the kingdom, at the yearly

rent of £93 13s. 31d. She made Hever Castle her general place of residence and died here in the fourth or fifth year of the reign of Philip and Mary; at which time these estates were sold, by Commissioners authorised by the Crown, to Sir Edward Waldegrave, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen's household, who, on the accession of Elizabeth, was divested of all his employments, and committed to the Tower, where he died, in 1561. From his family the manors passed to the Humphreys; and finally to the Medleys.

The Castle next became the property of Miss Waldo; and for this lady it was refitted some years since as a residence. It is a large massive building, with buttresses, square towers, embrasures, square windows, and a watered moat, supplied by the Eden. The entrance gateway is flanked by two towers; it is embattled, strongly machicolated, and defended by a portcullis. The great staircase communicates with various oaken chambers; and the long gallery has a curiously-wrought ceiling in stucco. In the staircase windows is some old glass, charged with the arms and alliances of the Boleyns, &c. At the upper end of the gallery, part of the floor lifts up, and discovers a narrow gloomy descent, called the dungeon, leading as far as the moat.

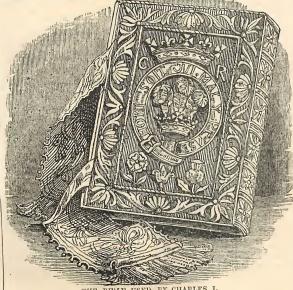
Among the memorials at Hever is a pair of andirons, bearing the Royal initials," H. A.:" one of these relics we have engraved in the prefixed letter. A small recess, or apartment, opening from the gallery at Hever, is said to have been occasionally used by Henry as a council-chamber.



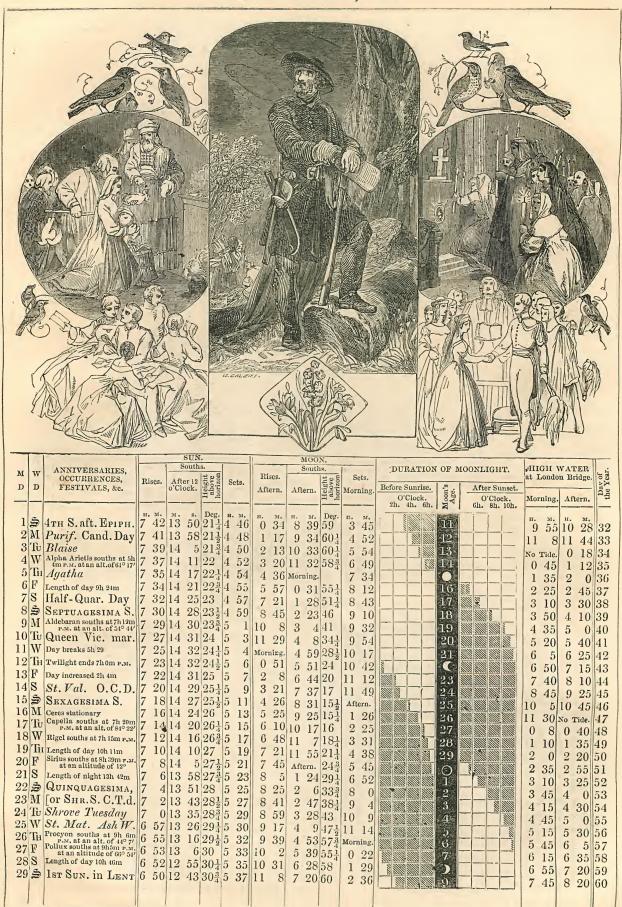
HEVER CASTLE, KENT.

# EXECUTION OF CHARLES I., JANUARY 30TH, 1648.

EVERY memorial of this important event in our history is cherished with respect; but none possesses greater than that here engraved. "There is," says the author of Collectanea Antiqua, "so much external evidence of the genuincness of this very beautiful and interesting relique, that no doubt can exist as to its perfect authenticity; though the circumstance of the King having a Bible with him on the scaffold, and presenting it to Dr. Juxon, is not mentioned in any contemporaneous account of his death. The only notice of such a volume, as a dying gift, appears to be that recorded by Sir Thomas Herbert, in his narrative, which forms a part of the 'Memoirs of the Last Two Years of the Reign of that unparalleled Prince, of ever-blessed memory, King Charles I.; London, 1702; 8vo, p. 129; in the following passage:- The King thereupon gave him his hand to kiss, having the day before been graciously pleased, under his royal hand, to give him a certificate, that the said Mr. Herbert was not imposed upon him, but by his Majesty made choice of to attend him in his bedchamber, and had served him with faithfulness and loyal affection. His Majesty also delivered him his Bible, in the margin whereof he had, with his own hand, written many annotations and quotations, and charged him to give it to the Prince so soon as he returned." It will be observed that the cover of the volume is decorated with the badge of the Principality within the Garter, surmounted by a Royal coronet in silver gilt, inclosed by an embroidered border: the initials C.P., apparently improperly altered to an R, and the badges of the Rose and Thistle upon a ground of blue velvet; and the book was, therefore, bound between the death of Prince Henry, in 1612, and the accession of Charles to the throne, in 1625, when such a coronet would be no longer used by him.



THE BIBLE USED BY CHARLES I.



# FEBRUARY.



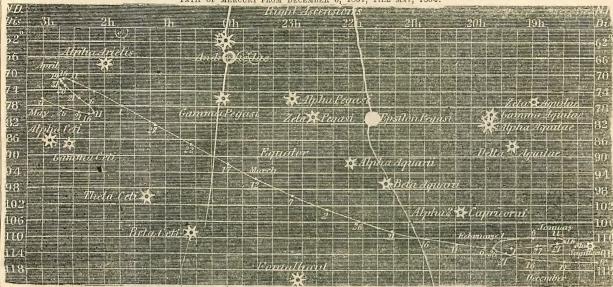
HARK! voice to voice is answering. Dare they sing
In thy stern kingdom, Winter? List, the notes
Stream fresh and joyous, through no faltering throats,
On the keen, echoing air! Dost tremble, King?
What if thy glad-voiced rival, bright-eyed Spring,
Already sends his heralds bold and leal,
Woodlark and Thrush, to bid thy vassals kneel
And do him homage? 'Tis thy doom they bring.
Mask thee, and fly them! We, whom thou 'st immured
In home and hall, our portals sentinelling
With stoniest hail, have well thy wrath endured,
With pastimes and disguise made glad our dwelling,
And e'en young Love to grace our sports have lured—
Through Poets' rhymes our own affections telling.

Pillowed on clouds that shine phosphoric 'round,
Lo! February pale thought-wrapt appears,
Like some proud youth whose sleeping fancies bound
With dull forebodings, all "the future" wears.
Anon young Hope renewing life bestows,
Fans his cold temples, plants the infant rose;
With magic finger melts the frozen sky
To showery rainbows, at whose lucent fall
Spring-bowers prepare their greenling tracery,
And snow-drops hold the virgin festival.
Loud from the farm bold chanticleer is heard,
Soft at our window sings the sacred bird;
While hill-tops, crown'd with snows and shrouding mists
At ruddy dawn are tipped with amethysts.

K.

## FEBRUARY.

PATH OF MERCURY FROM DECEMBER 6, 1851, TILL MAY, 1852.



Scale, 24 degrees to one inch. Stars of first magnitude have 8 petals; those of the second 7; the third 6, &c.

Scale, 24 degrees to one inch. Stars of first magnitude the sign Aquarius (the Water-bearer) till the 19th, having been in that sign 29 days 14 hours 21 minutes. On the 19th, at 10h, 49m. A.M., he enters the sign Pisces (the Fishes). His distance from the earth on the first day is 93,632,000 miles. He rises and sets on the 11th at the E.S.E. and W.S.W. points of the horizon. His time of passing the meridian is shown daily in common clock time, and in the adjacent columns his altitude at the same time is shown in the Calendar pages.

On the 1st, the Moon enters the constellation Taurus, and on the 2nd Gemini, passing through the Milky Way; she enters on the 3rd into Cancer; on the 5th, into Leo; on the 7th, into Virgo, in which constellation she remains until the 11th, when she passes into Libra; on the 12th, she enters Scorpio; on the 13th, Serpentarius, passing through the Milky Way, which she leaves on the 14th, and on the 15th enters Sagittarius; on the 17th, Capricornus; on the 19th, Aquarius; on the 21st, Pisces; on the 22nd, Cetus; on the 23rd, she skirts the constellation Pisces, and on the 21th enters Cetus; on the 25th Aries; on the 26th, Taurus; on the 29th she is in the Milky Way, which on the 30th she leaves, and passes into Gemini.

She is above the horizon when the Sun is below, during the evening hours till the 7th, and after the 23rd; and during the morning hours from the 2nd to the 14th.

to the 14th.

She is near Mars on the 4th; Jupiter on the 12th; Mercury on the 18th;

Venus on the 22nd; Saturn on the 24th; and Uranus on the 24th.
She is at her extreme north declination on the 37d; crosses the Equator on the 9th; is at her extreme south declination on the 16th; crosses the Equator on the 23rd; and nearly reaches her extreme north declination a second time on the 29th.

MERCURY is in the constellation Sagittarius till the 10th; in Capricornus till the 27th; and in Aquarins till the end of the month. He rises on the 1st at 6h. 26m. a.m.; on the 15th, at 6h. 43m. a.m.; and nearly at about the time of sunrise towards the end of the month; on the 1st, at about 1\frac{1}{4}h. before

the Sun, which interval'by the 17th is decreased to half an hour; till this time the planet is moderately well situated for being seen before surrise. He rises a little south of the S.E. by E. at the beginning of the month; at the same point about the middle, and near the E.S.E. at the end of the month, throughout which he is moving castward among the stars. He is in aphelion on the 14th; is near the Moon on the 18th. For his path in the heavens, see diagram above.

VEX. It is in the constellation Agranges till the 5th and in Pieces till the

heavens, see diagram above.

Venus is in the constellation Aquarius till the 5th, and in Pisces till the end of the month. She is an evening star throughout the month, and sets on the 1st day at 7h. 31m.; on the 15th, at 8h. 15m.; and on the last day at 8h. 56m.; near the W. by S. at the beginning; the W. on the 17th; and the W. by N. at the end of the month; she is moving castward among the stars, is on the Equator at about midnight on the 17th; and is near the Moon on the 22nd. For her path see the diagram next month.

Mans is in the constellation Cancer throughout the month. He is visible throughout the night. He rises before sunset, and sets at about the time of sunrise. He rises at about midway between the N.E. by E. and the N.E. points of the horizon, and sets a few degrees north of the N. W. by W. point of the horizon. He is moving slowly westward among the starts towards Castor and Pollux, as shown in the diagram in April. He is near the Moon on the 4th. His path in the heavens and relative position to the large stars near him are shown in the diagram in April.

near him are shown in the diagram in April.

Relative appearance of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Satellites to Jupiter at their

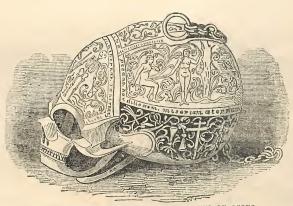
times of immersion



of mth.	TIM			NETS SOU		, or	JUPITER'S S	ATELLITES.	OCCULTAT	NOI	S OF STARS BY 1	THE MOON.
Dave of the Month.	Mereury. Morning.	Venus.	Mars. Aftern.	Jupiter. Morning.	Saturn. Aftern.	Uranus. Aftern.	Ist Satetite. Disappear.	ses of 2nd Satellite. Disappear.	Names of the Stars.	Magni-	Times of disappearance & re-appearance of the Star	At which limb of the Moon the Moon Return to the Mo
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TIMES of CHANGES of the MOON, and when she is at her greatest distance	f the		NSIONS AND NO		ASTI	RONON	HCAL T	IME.				HE ME	RIDIAN;
	n of	Mercury.	Venus.	Mt	ars.	Jur	iter.	Sa	turn.	Ur	anus.	Nei	ptune.
(Apogee), or at her least distance (Perigee), from the Earth in each Lunation.	Days	Right North Ascen- sion. Polar Distance	Right Ascension. Polar Distance	Ascen-	Polar	Right Ascen- sion.	North Polar Distance	Right Ascen- sion.	North Polar Distance.	Right Ascen- sion.	North Polar Distance.	Right Ascen- sion.	
d. h. m.   5 6 52 p.m.   Last Quarter   12 10 3 a.m.   New Moon   20 0 54 a.m.   Pinst Quarter   28 5 31 a.m.   Penigee   7 4 p.m.   Apogee   23 At Noon.	1 6 11 16 21 26 29	h. m. 19 18 11 56 19 45 111 41 -20 14 110 56 20 45 109 40 21 17 107 50 21 49 105 27 103 45	0 2 90 44 0 24 88 7 0 46 85 30	h m. 8 16 8 9 8 2 7 57 7 53 7 50 7 49	65 40 65 20 65 7 64 59 64 57 65 0	h. m. 15 17 15 18 15 20 15 21 15 23 15 24 15 21	107 9 107 14 107 19 107 22 107 25	h. m. 1 49 1 50 1 52 1 53 1 55 1 56 1 57	81 19 81 11 81 2 80 53 80 43 80 32 80 26	h. m. 1 54 1 55 1 56 1 56 1 57 1 58 1 58	78 44 78 42 78 39 78 35 78 32 78 28 78 25	22 32 22 33 22 34 22 34	00 5 00 1 99 57 99 53 99 49 99 46

## FEBRUARY.



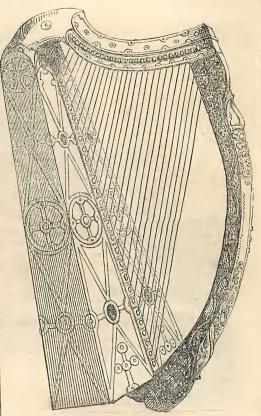
MEMENTO MORI WATCH OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.

## MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS, EXECUTED AT FOTHERINGHAY, FEBRUARY STH, 1587.

THE relies of the ill-fated " Mary of Scotland," her prison-houses, and memorials of her captivity, are very numerous. Of the castle of Potheringhay, the scene of her death, not one stone remains upon another to mark the site. The Lauder family, of Grange and Fountain Hall, possess the Memento Mori Watch here engraved, they having inherited it from their ancestors, the Setoun family. It was given by Queen Mary to Mary Setonn, of the honse of Wintoun, one of the four Marys, maids of honour to the Scottish Queen. This very curious relic must have been intended to be placed on a prie-dieu, or small altar, in a private oratory; for it is too heavy to have been carried in any way attached to the person. The watch is of the form of a skull: on the forehead is the figure of Death, standing between a palace and a cottage; around is this legend from Horace: "Pallida mors æquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas Regumque turres." On the hind part of the skull is a figure of Time, with another legend from Horace: "Tempus edax rerum tuque invidiosa vetustus." The upper part of the skull bears representations of Adam and Eve in the garden of Eden, and of the Crucifixion, each with Latin legends; and between these scenes is open work, to let out the sound when the watch strikes the hours upon a small silver hell, which fills the hollow of the skull, and receives the works within it when the watch is shut.

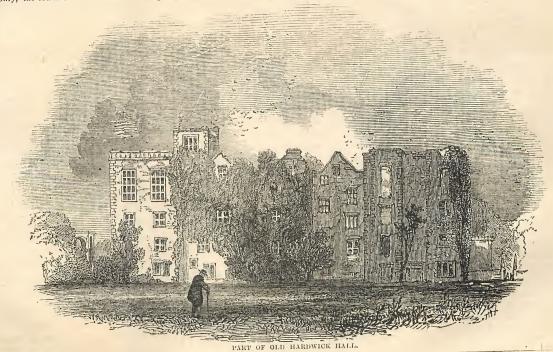
The Athol family possesses another interesting memorial of the unfortunate Queen in the Royal Harp, presented by her to the daughter of George Gardyn, after a magnificent hunt and banquet given to Her Majesty by the Earl of Athol, in the neighbourhood of Balmoral, now also honoured as the abode of Royalty. This Harp had in front of the upper arm the Queen's portrait, and the arms of Scotland, both in gold. On the right side (here engraved,) in the circular space, near the upper end of the fore arm, was placed Hall, about which ivy and evergreens cling with foud luxuriance. a jewel of considerable value; and on the opposite side, in a similar circular space, was The approach to Hardwick by the park, with its hundreds of fixed another precious stone; of all which it was despoiled in the Rebellion, 1745.

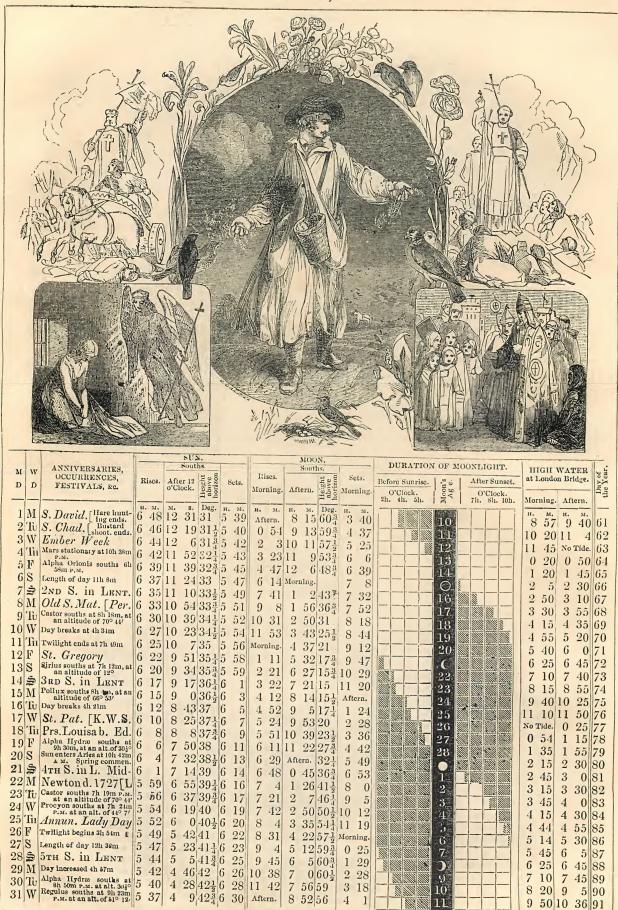
contains several relics brought from Chatsworth and Sheffield by Elizabeth, Countess of distance;—complete a landscape such as can rarely be enjoyed Shrewsbury, the foundress of Hardwick. The present mansion was built about 1590: except in England.



QUEEN MARY'S HARP.

we have preferred to engrave the adjoining remains of Old Hardwick deer and its wide-spreading oaks; the silver stream, with its A fine old place associated with the hapless Queen of Scots is Hardwick Hall, which wooded margin; and the fair greensward, with the Hall itself in the





# MARCH.



S, B,

The winter birds are gone, and on their way
March winds have sped them. See! in loving quest
Of warmest guards for many a happy nest,
The pairing tribes in newly plumed array.
March winds are rough, but rudely let them play:
Young buds are bursting greenly from their cells;
Poplar and elm are flowering; and the dells
Show gold enamell'd by the crocus gay.
And lo! our guest, the swallow, wheels around,
Clutches, as if in terror, to the sill,
Then launches headlong on his wayward chase.

Then launches headlong on his wayward chase.

Come, Ernestine, our horses paw the ground—

Who, when a world's so busy, can be still?

Come, for loose rein and spirit-stirring race!

Brown by rude gusts, and rolling scuds aloft,

March fills the noon; while, loosed in grief, full oft
The winds bewail or roar in thunders by:

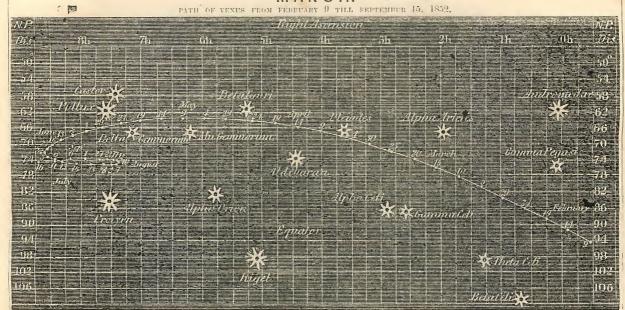
Yonder the forest at the sound inclines
Its hoary boughs, that with the movement shed

Jewels around; and, see! amidst them shines
The daring crocus, with defiant head,
Silver'd with snows, yet opening to the sky.

Strange are his moods: for now 't is splendour all,
Now sullen gloom, now calm, now pregnant shade,
Sunshine and storm; now wakes the waterfall,
Now brooklets flow, and now in ice are stay'd.

Yet, budding out, despite each fickle hour,
Green tints the bank, and promise shapes the flower.

# MARCH.



Scare, 24 degrees to one then. Stars of the first magnitude have 8 petats; those of the second 7, the third 6, &c

The Sun is situated south of the Equator till the 20th, on which day he crosses it a little before noon. He is in the sign Pisces (the Fishes) till the 20th, having been in that sign 29 days, 23 hours, 53 minutes. On the 20th, at 10h. 42m. A.M., he enters the sign Aries (the Ram.) and Spring commences. On the 1st day he is 94,199,000 miles from the Earth. He rises on the 3rd at E. by S; and on the 21st at the E. and sets on the same days at the W. by S. and W. points of the horizon. His daily meridian altitude and his time of passing the meridian are shown daily in the calendar pages.

On the 1st, the Moon is in the constellation Gemini, and on the 2nd enters Cancer; on the 4th she enters Leo; on the 6th, Virgo, in which constellation she remains until the 9th, when she passes into Libra, from thence on the 1th into Scorpio; she then traverses Serpentarius and the Milky Way, entering on the 15th into Capricornius; on the 17th she enters Aquarius; on the 19th, Pisces; on the 20th, Cetus; on the 22nd, Pisces, and on the 23d, Cetus again. On the 24th she enters Aries; and on the 25th, Taurus; on the 27th, she passes through the Milky Way, and on the 28th, enters Gemini; on

2th, she passes through the Milky Way, and on the 23th, radius; off the 2th, she passes through the Milky Way, and on the 28th, enters Gemini; on the 30th, Cancer, and on the 31st, Leo.

She is above the horizon when the Sun is below, during the evening hours, till the 7th, and after the 23rd; and during the morning hours, from the 2nd to the 14th.

She is near Mars on the 2nd; Jupiter, on the 10th; Mercury, on the 21st;

She is near Mars on the 2nd; Jupiter, on the 10th; Mercury, on the 21st; Uranus and Saturn, on the 23rd; Venus, on the 24th; and Mars on the 30rd. She is at her extreme north declination on the 1st; crosses the equator on the 7th; is at her extreme south position on the 1th; crosses the equator a second time on the 21st, and reaches her extreme north declination on the morning of the 29th.

Mercury is in the constellation Aquarins till the 11th; in Pisces till the 20th; in Cetus till the 24th, and in Pisces again til the end of the month. He rises at about the same time as the Sun till the 9th, and after smarise from the 10th. He sets before sunset till the 15th; at 6th, 25th, 2.th, on the 28th; at 6th, 47an, P.M., on the 21st; at 7th, 10m, P.M., on the 24th, 34m, on the 27th; and at 7th, 56m, on the 30th. The interval of time after sunset on the 18th is 14m.; on the 24th is 51m., increasing to 1½th, at

the end of the month; therefore, the planet is favourably situated for observation towards the end of the month, ear the western horizon. He rises at about the E.S.E. at the beginning of the month; at the E. by S. at about the 11th. He sets at the W. point of the horizon on the 18th; at the W. by N. on the 26th. He is moving eastward among the stars throughout the month; is in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 15th; is near the Moon on the 21st, and in perihelion on the 29th. For his path in the beavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars see the diagram in last month. Venus is in the constellation Pisces till the 10th; in Cetus till the 12th, and in Aries till the end of the month. She is an evening star throughout the month, and sets on the 1st at 9h. P.M.; on the 1st hat 9h. 45m.; and on the last day at 10h. 32m.; near the W. by N. at the beginning; the W.N.W. at the middle, and the N.W. by W. at the end of the month; she is moving eastward among the stars; is near Uranus on the 14th; Saturn on the 15th; and the Moon on the 24th.

Mans is in the constellation Cancer throughout the month; he is visible

and the Moon on the 24th.

Mans is in the constellation Cancer throughout the month; he is visible throughout the greater part of the night, and sets on the 1st at 5h. 40m. A.M.; and on the last day at 3h. 46m. A.M., near the N.W. by W. point of the horizon. He is almost stationary amongst the stars till after the 4th, when he begins to move slowly eastward. He is near the Moon on the 2nd, and again on the 30th. His path in the heavens and relative position to the large stars near him are shown in the diagram in next month.

#### (Continued on page 22.)

Relative appearance of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Satellites to Jupiter at their times of immersion.



of urth.	TIM			NETS SO E MERII		, OR	JUPITER	'S SATI	ELLITES.		occ	ULTAI	rions	OF STAR	SBY	THE MOO	)N.
Days the Mo	Mercury.	Venus. Aftern.	Mars.	Jupiter. Morning.		Uranus. Aftern.	lst Satellite. Disappear.	elipses o	f 2nd Satema Disappear.		Names of th	ne Stars.	Magni- tude.	Times of d rearance & rearance of t	isap- re-ap- heStar	At which limb of the Moon	Between what Latitudes visible.
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	MES of (				5.1	Mercury.	Venus.		POLAR D ASTRO Mars.	NOM	CES OF T	E,	ANE		ON T		RIDIAN;
(Ap	ogee), or a	at her lea	st distanc	e (Peri-	Joseph Month.	ght North Polar	Ascen- Pola	Ascen	- Polar	Righ Ascension	North Polar	Right Ascen- sion.	Nort Pol: Dista	ir Ascen-	North Polar Distan	Right Ascen-	North
La Ne Fii Pe	LL MOON ST QUART SW MOON RST QUAR RIGEE OGEE	ER 1 2 2 2	6 5 3 2 8 2 0 6 4 8 8 5 6 11	30 A.M. 29 P.M. 3 P.M.	16 23	14 103	5 1 25 80 5 0 1 47 78 2 2 2 10 76 2 2 32 73 5 8 2 55 71 5	5 7 49 8 7 50 9 7 52 7 7 56	65 5 65 15 65 28 65 44 66 3 66 24	h. m 15 2 15 2 15 2 15 2 15 2 15 2 15 2	1 107 26 4 107 26 4 107 25 4 107 23 3 107 20 2 107 16	h. m 1 58 2 0 2 2 2 4 2 6 2 8 2 10	80 89 79	24   1 59 12   1 59 1 2 0 89 2 1 36 2 2 24 2 3		4 22 30 0 22 30 5 22 33 0 22 33 5 22 33 0 22 33	99 31 99 27 99 23

## MARCH.



REMAINS OF GLASTONBURY ARBEY-THE BURIAL-PLACE OF ST. DAVID.

As it is on record that this or a similar volume was presented to the Lady Elizabeth by her preceptress, Mrs. Tyrwhit, precisely such a book having been described by Anthony à Wood as having belonged to the Queen; who shall say what influence this little book may not have exercised, not only in fixing the religious principles of the Virgin Queen, but even on the future destinies of Protestant England? It formerly belonged to Sir John Cullum, but is now the property of Mr. Farrer.

Next is a richly-jewelled cup, once possessed by Elizabeth. It is of silver gilt; the rim around the cover is engraved with an arabesque, and bears races of coloured enamels and stones which have decorated the leaves and flowers of which it consists. The cover, sides, and knobs are covered with precious stones, many hundreds in number, secured in separate cells, and ranged closely together, in rows, entirely round the vessel. These stones are amethysts of

#MAKE/TIE AFYRYE/SERP MAYFINKE VPONITANLYVE ITVP FORA'S YGNE HATASIMANYASAREB

interstices of the setting of each being filled with small turquoises, which are, in some instances, as minute asseedpearls, to allow of every part of the cup being incrusted with jewels. The knob on the top of the cover, and the three unon which it stands, are similarly covered with jewels. A false bottom of thin silver covers a cypher; the letters being"E.R.," conjoined in a scroll characteristic of the reign of the Sovereign whose ownership thus been careful-QUEEN ELIZABETH'S BOOK OF PRAYERS-16TH CENTURY. ly stamped upon it.

various tints, the

#### ST. DAVID'S DAY, MARCH I.

ST. DAVID, the patron saint of Wales, died in 544, and was buried in the church of St. Andrew; but his remains were afterwards removed to Glastonbury Abbey, in Somersetshire, one of the finest Anglo-Norman ecclesiastic edifices in England, and of which some rich remains exist. The specimen here engraved is the north door of St. Joseph's Chapel. This monastery surpassed in revenues all the abbeys in England, except Westminster, and exceeded in size all the cathedrals, except Old St. Paui's. The church at Glastonhury was the burial-place of King Arthur, and Gunevera, his Queen; King Edward, the Elder; King Edgar; Edmund Ironside; Coel, King of Great Britain, the father of Helen, mother to Constantine the Great; also of saints and holy men not a few, as St. Joseph of Arimathea, St. Patrick, with two of his disciples; St. Idractus, with his seven companions, martyrs; St. David, St. Dunstan, Gildas, the British historian, and several of the early Bishops.

#### QUEEN ELIZABETH DIED MARCH 24, 1603.

Or El zabeth, whose reign, take it all in all, was a happy as well as a glorious one for England, many curious relics are treasured. One of the most interesting memorials is the Book of Prayers which was presented to Queen Elizabeth by Mrs. Tyrwhit. It is bound in a massive gold cover, having a small ring for a chain by which it depended from the girdle, as was the fashion with ladies of those times. On one side of the cover of this book is represented in enamel the subject of the lifting up of the serpent by Moses in the wilderness, having the following text inlaid around the

MAKE, THE. A. FYRYEE, SERPENT, AN. SET.T. IT. VP. FOR. A. SYGNE, THAT, AS, MANY, AS, ARE, BYTTE. MAYE. LOKE, VPON. IT. AN. LYVE.

And on the other side is the "Judgment of Solomon," with this legend :-

THEN. THE. KYNG. ANSWERED. AN. SAYD. GYVE, ER. THE. LYVYNGE, CHILD, AN. SLAYE, T. NOT. FOR SHE. IS. THE. MOTHER. THEROF.



QUEEN ELIZABETH'S AMETHYST CUP.



No.					-								
M W OUCURRENCES, FESTIVALS, Sc.    Rises   OCCURRENCES, FESTIVALS, Sc.   Rises   OCCURRENCES, Morning, Sc.   Rises   OCCURRENCES, Morning, Sc.   Rises   OCCURRENCES, FESTIVALS, Sc.							1	-			DURATION OF MOOR	SLIGHT.	HIGH WATER
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# APRIL.



APRIL has sent her cuckoo, and his call

Bids you all forth: the woods are fresh and fair:
A thousand perfumes on the softened air

Are incense Nature offers for you all,
As thanks her limbs are free from Winter's thrall.

The streams are full of life, and anglers tell

That skill-less hands may hold their victims well—

Victims unused to mark the treacherous fall

Of snares upon the waters. Lilian young,
Go with thy elder Clare, to yonder brook—

And as thou seest the quivering fishes hung,
Their spangles crimsoned by the deadly hook,
She'll teach thee baits for hearts,—the prattling tongue,
Wise when most wild—feigned sigh—and piteous look.

April returns: her blue voluptuous eye,

Now steeped in light, now charged with sudden tears,
Potent as spells enchantress' arts apply.

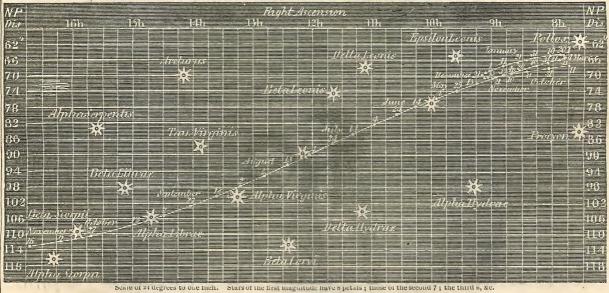
Lo! at her beck each sapling bloom appears;
Violets whose breath the curious winds endow
Lavish with sweets; anemones; and, more,
Those cups profuse, like drops of gold that blow,
The gaudy wort and yellow hellebore.
Now waters lift their silvery arms, to greet
The green moss thickening rich in noonday sun;
Pastures and lawns and wood-nymphs' quaint retreat,
Kindling with sprouts, by thousand dews are spun.
From clasping earth sweet herbs and grasses rise,
Load the fresh gale, and mix congenial sighs.

K

17

## APRIL.

PATH OF MARS FROM OCTOBER 11, 1851, TO NOVEMBER 16, 1852



THE SUN is situated north of the Equator, and is moving north; on the 19th, at 10h. 50m. P.M., he passes from the sign Aries (the Ram) into that of Taurus (the Bull), having been in the former sign 30 days 12 hours and 8 minutes. On the 1st he is 95,013,000 miles from the Earth. He rises, on the 8th, at the E. by N.; on the 28th, at the E. N. E.; and sets, on the same days, at the W. by N. and W.N. W. points of the horizon. His meridian altitude, and time of passing the meridian in ordinary clock time, are shown daily in the Calendar pages.

and time of passing the meridian in ordinary clock time, are shown daily in the Calendar pages.

On the 1st, the Moon is in the constellation Leo: and on the 2nd, enters Virgo, where she continues until the 5th, when she passes into Libra; on the 7th she enters Scorpio, and passing through Serpentarius and the Milky Way, enters on the 9th into Sagittarius, and on the 10th into the Milky Way again; on the 11th, she enters the constellation Capricornus; on the 13th, Aquarius; on the 15th, Pisces; on the 16th, Cetus; on the 18th, Pisces; and on the 19th re-enters Cetus; on the 20th she passes into Aries; on the 22nd, into Taurus; on the 23rd she enters the Milky Way, and passing through Gemini, arrives at Cancer, which constellation she enters on the 26th; on the 27th she is in Leo; and on the 29th in Virgo.

She is above the horizon when the Sun is below, during the evening hours till the 5th, and after the 21st; and during the morning hours till the 11th, and after the 28th.

and after the 28th.

She is near Jupiter on the 6th; Uranus on the 19th; Saturn on the 19th; Mercury on the 20th; Venus on the 23rd; and Mars on the 27th. She is on the Equator on the 4th; is at her extreme south declination on the 10th; again crosses the equator on the 17th; and reaches her greatest porth declination on the 25th.

the 10th; again crosses the equator on the 17th; and reaches her greatest north declination on the 25th.

MERCURY is in the constellation Aries throughout the month. He rises after the Sun throughout the month, and therefore is not visible in the mornings. He sets after the Sun on the 1st, at 8h. 10m.; on the 9th, at 8h. 47m.; on the 18th, at 8h. 41m.; and on the last day, at 7h. 10m. The interval of time between the Sun and the planet setting is 1h. 39m. on the 1st; increasing to 2h. 3m. on the 9th; and decreasing, after the 12th, to 1h. 55m. on the 15th; to 57m. by the 24th; and to 9 minutes only on the last

day. Therefore the best time throughout the year for seeing this small planet with the naked eye is in this month, particularly between the 6th and the 15th, when he will be seen near the horizon in the west; he sets near the W.N.W. point of the horizon at the beginning of the month; near the N.W. by W. at about the middle; and again near the W.N.W. towards the end of the month. He is moving eastward among the stars till the 18th; he is stationary amongst them on the 19th; and moving westward during the remainder of the month. He is near Uranns on the 5th; Saturn on the 7th; is at his greatest elongation on the 9th; near the Moon on the 10th; and in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 30th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see February.

VENUS is in the constellation Taurus throughout the month. She is an evening star, and begins to shine with brilliancy; she sets on the 1st, at 10th, 37m.; on the 15th, at 1th. 16m.; and on the last day, at 11th. 45m. She sets in the commencement of the month at the N.W. by N. and N.W. at the end of the month. She is moving eastward among the stars; is near the Pleiades during the first few days; near the Moon on the 23rd; and Beta Tauri towards the end of the month.

(Continued on page 42.)

(Continued on page 42.)

RELATIVE POSITION OF EACH SATELLIFE TO JUPITER AT THE TIME OF IMMERSION.



of of	TIM			NETS SC E MERIE		ING,	OR	JU	PITER'S	SATE	LLITES.		occ	ULTAT	NONS	OF S	STARS	BY T	HE MOO	N.
Days of the Month.	Mereury.	Yenus. Aftern.	Mars.	Jupiter. Morning.	Satu		Jranus.  -		Ecli atellite. appear.		nd Satellit Disappear.		Names of th	he Stars.	Magni- tude.	earai	nes of d nce & nce of tl	re-ap-	kt which limb of he Moon	Between what Latitudes visible.
1 6 11 16 21 26 30	h, m. 1 3 1 11 1 11 1 2 0 44 0 18 Morn.	h. m. 2 42 2 - 46 2 50 2 54 2 58 3 2 3 5	h. m. 7 25 7 12 6 59 6 46 6 34 6 23 6 14	h. m. 2 43 2 21 2 0 1 38 1 17 0 55 0 37	h. 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 Mo	31 13 56 39 21 4	h. m. 1 24 1 5 0 47 0 28 0 10 Morn, 1 36	d. h. 7 1 14 2 15 9 22 11 30 1	2 A.M. 56 A.M. 24 P.M.	Disc	h. m. 11 19 1 1 53 4 28 4 d Satellite p. and Re 0 4 A.M 2 2 A.M 4 2 A.M	A.M. A.M. e. -ap. . D.	80 Virgin A Star Zeta Tau		6 6 3½	d. 5 5 5 10 10 10 {23 23	h. m 0 32 1 32 5 17 6 22 9 50 10 43	A.M. A.M. A.M. A.M. P.M.	Dark,	0° & 85° N. 9° & 66° N. N. of 20° N.
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(Ar	ogee), or a	it her leas	t distanc	e (Peri-	Days of 1	Right Ascen- sion.	North Polar Distance	Right Ascen-	North Polar Distance.	Right Ascen- sion.	North Polar Distance.	Righ:	- Polar	Right Ascen- sion.	Nort Pola Distar	r	Right Ascen-	North Polar Distance	Right Ascen-	North Polar Distance.
LAS NE FII PE	LL MOON ST QUART W MOON RST QUAR RIGEE OGEE	ER 1 1 TER 2	4 2 2 1 8 5 9 11 4 7 8 4 11	4 P.M. 9 A.M.	1 6 11 16 21 26 30	h. m. 1 43 2 11 2 31 2 41 2 43 2 37 2 26	73 0	h. m. 3 23 3 47 4 10 4 33 4 57 5 21 5 39	69 41 68 4 66 40 65 30 64 35 63 56 63 36	h. m. 8 6 8 12 8 19 8 26 8 34 8 42 8 49	66 53 67 20 67 50 68 22 68 57 69 35 70 6	h. m 15 2 15-1 15 1 15 1 15 1 15 1 15 1	1 107 10 9 107 3 7 106 56 5 106 48	h, m. 2 11 2 13 2 15 2 18 2 20 2 23 2 25	78 - 78 - 78 - 78 - 78 - 78 - 78 - 78 -	9	h. m. 2 4 2 5 2 6 2 7 2 9 2 10 2 11	77 53 77 47 77 41 77 36 77 30 77 23 77 18	h. m. 22 40 22 41 22 41 22 42 22 42 22 43	

THOMAS SACKVILLE, EARL OF DORSET, POET, DIED APRIL 19,

ALL that remains of Buckhurst, near East Grinstead, in Sussex, the magnificent seat of the Sackvilles, is a solitary tower-gateway, indicating the style of the mansion, built by John Thorpe. Buckhurst attained its zenith and decline in the time of Thomas Sackville, the first Earl of Dorset, Lord Treasurer to Queen Elizabeth. Sackville wrote the Introduction to "The Mirrour for Magistrates," a remarkable poem for the age; and exhibiting, in some parts, a strength of description and a power of drawing allegorical characters scarcely inferior to Spenser. Precisely a century later lived Charles Sackville, Earl of Dorset, a sparkling poet, and a liberal patron of poets, and who introduced Butler's "Hudibras" at Court, was consulted by Waller, and almost idolized by Dryden and Prior.

Sackville being, according to Camden, "equally eminent for prudence and nobility," found it incompatible with his public duties to travel so far from London as 28 miles, to Buckhurst, through "fowle ways," and therefore obtained from his royal mistress a grant of Knole, in Kent. Buckhurst being deserted, the greater part of the house was taken down, and its materials conveyed to East Grinstead, where a college or hospital was built in 1609, by

Robert Sackville, second Earl of Dorset, for the maintenance of a warden and thirty poor brethren and sisters; and the noble foundation is maintained to this day. The celebration of our Church festivals (Palm Sunday, for



REMAINS OF BUCKHURST, THE SEAT OF THE SACKVILLES, EARLS OF DORSET.

example) in the great hall of Sackville College, presents a very interesting scene of the inmates enjoying the hospitalities of olden custom.

#### WILLIAM WORDSWORTH, POET LAUREATE, DIED APRIL 23, 1850.

AT Rydal Mount, Westmoreland, a lovely cottage-like building, almost hidden by a profusion of rose-trees and ivy, the venerable bard of the Lake passed from amongst us. Wordsworth was born at Cockermouth, in 1770; wrote his first verses at the age of thirteen, and first published his Ballads in 1798. In 1814 appeared his most celebrated work, "The Excursion;" and in 1815, "The White Doe of Rylstone." In addition, he was the author of many exquisite sonnets and minor poems. At the death of Southey, he succeeded to the office of Poet Laureate; but William Wordsworth needed no such Court distinction or decoration. "His name will live in English literature and his funeral song be uttered amidst the spots which he has so often celebrated, and by the rivers and hills which inspired his verse."

Rydal Mount, the picturesque retreat of Wordsworth, is situated between Ambleside and Keswick. The accompanying view shows the rear of the house. The prospect from the

grassy mound in front is very fine, including Loughrigg Fell, backed by Nab Scar; and Windermere, Rydal Water, and Grasmere are seen from this charming spot.





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		ANNIVERSARIES,	-			SUN			1-			MOON.			-	DUR	ATIO	N OF M	OONLIGI	IT.	HIGH	WAT!	ER	f nr.
M	W	OCCURRENCES,	R	ises.	Befo	re 12	ght ve zon	Sets.	Ri	ses.		zht	ve	Sets.		Before S	inrise.	n's	After St	inset.	at Londo	on Brid	dge.	Day of the Year.
D	D	FESTIVALS, &c.			o'C	lock.	Height above horizon		Afi	tern.	Afte	m. je	above	Morning	g.	O'C 1h. 2	lock. h. 3h.	Moon'	9h. 10h	ock.	Morning	. Afte	ern.	□ ∰
1	S	St. Phil. & St. Jas.	п. 4	· м. 33	3	s. 5	Deg. $53\frac{3}{4}$	и. м. 7 22	и.	м. 1	10		Deg. $37\frac{1}{4}$	н. м 3 5				12			н. м.	No T	M. lide.	122
2		3RD S. aft. EAST.	4	31	3	12	54	7 24	5	27	11	103		4 1		-		$\begin{vmatrix} 12 \\ 13 \end{vmatrix}$		-	0 25	1	50	123
3	M	Inv. of the Cross	4	29	3	19	$54\frac{1}{4}$	7 25	6	54	Morn	ing.		4 3						-	1 14		35	124
4	Τυ	Beta Leonis souths 8h 50m, at an altitude of 53° 55'	4	28	3	25	$54\frac{1}{9}$	7 20	8	21	0	62	$25\frac{1}{2}$		5			15			1 57	2	20	125
5	W	Beta Corvi souths 9h 31m, at an altitude of 15° 57'	4	26	3	31	$54\frac{3}{4}$	7 27	9	43	1		20흥	5 3				16			2 45	1	5	126
6	Тн	St. John Evang.	4	25	3	35	$55\frac{1}{4}$	7 29	10	59	2	1 1	17	6 1				17			3 30	3	50	127
7	F	Spica Virginis souths 10h 14m, at an alt. of 28° 8'	4	23	3	40	$55\frac{1}{2}$	7 30	Mor	ning.	3	0 1	15	6 5	9			18			4 10	4	30	128
8	S	Half-Q.D. E.T.e.	4	21	3	44	$55\frac{3}{4}$	7 32	0	2	3	58 1	$14\frac{1}{2}$	7 5	5	-		18 19			4 55	5	20	129
	\$	4тн S. aft. East.	4	20	3	47	56	7 33	0	53	4	53 1	$5\frac{1}{2}$	8 5	8	777					5 40	6	5	130
	M	Mercury in conjunction with Uranus at 11h 46m	4	18	3	50	$56\frac{1}{4}$	7 35		31	5	45 1	71	10	6			21			6 30	7		131
11	lu	Time of daybreak 1h 25m	4	16	3	52	$56\frac{1}{2}$	7 37	2	1	6		20골	11 1.	5		71111	22			7 30	8	5	132
12	W	Length of day 15h 23m	4	15	3	53	$56\frac{3}{4}$	7 38		25			$24\frac{1}{2}$	Aftern			min.	23			8 45	9	20	133
13	IH	Old May Day	4	13	3	54	57	7 4(		45			29	1 2				24			10 0	10	35	134
	F	Arcturus souths 10h 38m, at an altitude of 58° 28' Beta Libræ souths 11h	4	12	3	54	574	7 42		4			$33\frac{1}{2}$	2 3	5			25			11 10	11	40	135
	S	34m, at an alt. of 29°51'	4	11	3	54	57 =	7 43			9		$38\frac{1}{4}$	3 4	0			26			No Tide.	1	5	136
16	1	5TH S. aft. East. AlphaCoronæBorealis sths.	4	10	3	53	573	7 4			10	5 4	$13\frac{1}{4}$	4 4	~			27			0 30	1	45	137
17	M Tu	11h 46m, at alt, 65° 44'	4	8	3	52	58	7 40			10	47 4	174	5 5	- 11			28			1 5	1	25	138
19	W	Alpha Serpentis souths 11h 50m, at an alt. of 45° 25'	4	7 5	3	50	584	7 47				30 5	2	/	2			29			1 40	2	11	139
20	Tin	Dunstan	4	3	3	4/	58 1	7 49			1		$55\frac{8}{4}$	8 1	0						2 15			140
21	F	Asc. D. Holy Th. Length of day 15h 50m	4	2	3	44 40	58½	7 50	1			5 5	)0年 601	9 I	0			] 1			$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		- 111	141
22	S	Trinity Term beg.	1	0	3	36	$\frac{364}{59}$	7 5	- 11			50 6	)0克 611	10 1	9			2			3 55			$\begin{bmatrix} 142 \\ 143 \end{bmatrix}$
23	\$	S. aft. Ascen. Day		59	3	31	$59\frac{1}{59}$	7 5	11	20		116	513 603	II I	4			3			4 30	4		143
24	M	Queen Vic. b. 1819		58	1	26	591	7 5				385	583 583	Mornin	2			4 5			5 5	-		144
25	Tu	Ps. Helena b. 1846	11 -	57	3	20	591	7 5					55½	0 3	-			20 19 2 4 3 3			5 55			146
26	w	Aug.Abp.Ca. Const			1	14	$59\frac{3}{4}$	7 5					51	1 1				6			6 45	7		147
27	Тн	Pr.Ge.I.b. V.Bede	3	55		7	593	8	. 11	tern.	7		453	1 3		- 1				-	7 50	8	1	148
28	F	Beta Scorpii souths 111 31m, at an alt. of 19°8	1 2	55		0	60	8	1	38	8		$40^{4}$	1 5		- 8		8			9 10	9	45	149
29		K.C.II.res. O.T.	3		1	53	601	8	3				34	2 2				9			10 15	10		150
30	-	PENTECOST. W.S.		53	2	45	601		2 4				28	2 4	- 7	-	- 111	10			11 20	11	50	151
31	M	Whit M.[C.T.div.	3	52	2	37	$ 60\frac{1}{2} $		3 5	50	10	46 2	$22\frac{3}{4}$	3	5		- 3	12		0	No Tide	0	20	152
1_	-		7					1	0		1			1	-		1_183	7.2			r()	1	1,	



В.

FLOWERS where the eye can fall, and if it rise,

A brighter hue than theirs is heaven's. 'T is May,
Chosen for ages as Earth's holiday—
I know not if the early choice were wise.
Lovely is May, yet, to her radiant eyes,
When most confiding lovers hold them dear,
Will sudden start the hot and angry tear,
Perchance, not quite forgotten when it dries.
Caprice, which fits her well; but if away
One still would say 't were well. But mark her smile!
Oh! in some dew-bright, pearly glade to hide,
Lured by some smile like her's that never cloys.
Mother and child! have ye withdrawn awhile,
To mingle loves and tresses, as ye guide
Yon pendulum, that beats no time but Joy's?

Sweet May is ours! the fresh sun-mantled May,
Blushing and spotless as a bride should be,
With all her lily train of handmaids. See!
Now finger-link'd they come, where smiles the day
In rosy warmth! The modest iris, pure
And dazzling as the dawn of early love;
Pale hyacinths, whose honied lips insure
Caresses frequent as those sighs to allure
They breathe o'erpowering on the gales above.
Nor aught forgotten seeks the bridal queen
Her showering Daphne, jonquils, or the fair
Snow-hillocks of virginia-stock, whose sheen
Her rathway lights; while earth, and sky, and air,
Rejoicing, each a nuptial aspect wear.

# MAY.

SUCCESSIVE TELESCOPIC APPEARANCES OF MERCURY DURING 1852



The Sun is situated north of the Equator, and is moving northward. On the 20th, at 10h. 56m. r.m., he passes from the sign Taurus (the Bull) to that of Gemini (the Twins), having been in the former sign 31 days and 6 minutes. On the 1st day he is 95,794,000 miles from the Earth. He rises and sets on the 26th at the N.E. by N. and N.W. by N. points of the horizon respectively. His meridian altitude and time of passing the meridian are shown daily in the Calendar pages.

On the 1st, the Moon is in the constellation Virgo, where she continues, until on the 3rd she enters Libra. On the 5th she passes into Scorpio, traversing Serpentarius and the Milky Way, and entering on the 7th into Sagittarius; passing again into the Milky Way and Sagittarius; she enters Capricornus on the 9th; on the 11th she enters Aquarius; on the 13th, Pisces, where she continues until on the 16th she passes into Cetus; on the 17th into Aries; on the 18th, into Taurus, and traversing the Milky Way, passes on the 2st into Gemini; on the 23rd, into Cancer; on the 25th, into Leo; on the 27th, into Virgo; and on the 30th, into Libra.

She is above the horizon when the Sun is below, during the morning hours till the 11th, and after the 29th; during the evening hours till the 5th, and after the 22nd.

She is above the horizon when the Sun is below, during the morning hours till the 11th, and after the 29th; during the evening hours till the 5th, and after the 22nd.

She is near Jupiter on the 4th; Uranus and Mercury on the 17th; Saturn on the 17th; Venus on the 25rd; Mars on the 25th; and Jupiter on the 31st.

She is on the Equator on the 15th; reaches her extreme north declination on the 7th; crosses the Equator on the 15th; reaches her extreme north declination on the 22nd; and is a third time on the Equator on the 29th.

Mercury is in the constellation Aries throughout the month. He sets before the Sun throughout the month, and rises before the Sun on the 1st at 4h. 26m.; on the 16th, at 3h. 42m.; and on the last day at 3h. 8m.; the time on the 1st day precedes that of the Sun by 10 minutes; this interval increases till on the 17th the planet rises half an hour before the Sun, and on the last day three quarters of an hour; the only periods during this month in which the planet can be seen are during the last few mornings of the month, at a little before sunrise. He rises near the E.N.E. about the beginning, midway between the E.N.E. and E. by N. at about the middle; and again near the E.N.E. towards the end of the month. He is moving westward among the stars till the 11th; he is stationary among them on the 12th; and moves eastward after that date. He is near Saturn on the 1st; near Uranus on the 10th; is in Aphelion on the 12th; again near Uranus on the 15th; and this greatest western elongation on the 27th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see diagram in next month.

Venus is in the constellation Taurus till the 3rd, and in Gemini till the end of the month. She is an evening star throughout the month, and shines with brilliancy; she sets on the 1st at 11h. 45m. p.m.; on the 12th, at 11h. 51m. p.m.; on the 21st, at 11h. 5m. p.m.; and on the last day at 4h. 5m. p.m.; and on the last day at 4h. 5m. p.m.; and on the last day at 4h. 5m. p.m.; and on the last day a

rises at 5h. 37m. P.M., and sets about 3h. A.M., rising near the E.S.E., and setting near the W.S.W. points of the horizon. His motion is very slowly westward among the stars; he is near the Moon on the 4th, and again on the 31st; he souths at an altitude of 22° on the 1st, increasing to 23° on the last day. For his path in the heavens see the diagram in July.

JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—Several of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd satellites are visible.

(Continued on page 34.)

RELATIVE POSITION OF EACH SATELLITE TO JUPITER AT THE TIME

OF IMMERSION 3rd Sat 2nd Sat.

# FEBRUARY.

(Continued from page 10.) (Continued from page 10.)

JUPITER is in the constellation Libra throughout the month. He is a morning star, and rises on the 1st at 1h, 59m. A.M., and on the last day at 0h. 20m. A.M., midway between the E.S.E. and S.E. by E. points of the horizon. He moves very slowly eastward among the stars, and is near the Moon on the 12th. He souths at an altitude of 21½° on the 1st, and of 21° on the last day. For his path among the stars, see the diagram in July.

JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—Several eclipses of the 1st and 2nd satellites are

visible.

SATURN is in the constellation Cetus throughout the month. He is an evening star, and sets on the 1st at 11h. 52m. p.m., and on the last day at 10h. 16m. p.m., near the W. by N. point of the horizon. He is moving eastward among the stars, and is near the Moon on the 24th.

URANUS is in the constellation Aries throughout the month. He souths on the 1st at 5h. 11m. A.m., and at 3h. 24m. p.m. on the last day, at an altitude of 50° nearly on the 15th. He sets on the 1st at 13m. after midnight, and sets at 10h. 28m. p.m. on the last day. He is near the Moon on the 24th. He is moving very slowly eastward among the stars.

#### MARCH. (Continued from page 14.)

(Continued from page 14.)

JUFFITER is in the constellation Libra throughout the month. He rises on the 1st at 0h. 16m. A.M., and on the 1st day at 9h. 57m. A.M., midway between the E.S.E. and S.E. by E. points of the horizon. He is almost stationary till the 20th, and afterwards moves very slowly westward among the stars, and is near the Moon on the 10th. He souths at an altitude of 21° on the 1st, and of 21% on the last day. For his path among the stars, see the diagram in July.

JUPLITER'S SATELLITES.—Several eclipses of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd satellites are visible.

SATURN is in the constellation Cetus throughout the month. He is an evening star, and sets on the 1st, at 10h. 13m., and on the last day at 8h. 37m. r.M., midway between the W. by N. and the W.N.W. points of the horizon. He is near Uranus on the 5th, and the Moon on the 23rd.

URANUS is in the constellation Aries throughout the month. He sets on the 1st at 10h. 24m. r.M., and on the last day at 8h. 37m. r.M., near the W.N.W. He is near the Moon on the 23rd.

of nth.	TIM	ES OF T	HE PLA	NETS SO E MERII	UTHI	ING, O	R	JUI	PITER'S	SATEL	LITES.		occt	LTAT		F STARS	BY TH	E MOO	N.
Days of the Month.	Mercury. Morning.	Venus.	Mars.	Jupiter. Morning.	Satu		ranus.		Eclite.		d Satellite		Names of th	e Stars.	E P	Times of arance & arance of	re-ap-	At which limb of he Moon	Latitudes
1 6 11 16 21 26 31	h. m. 11 48 11 19 10 55 10 38 10 26 10 21 10 22	h. m. 3 5 3 8 3 10 3 12 3 12 3 12 3 12 3 8	h. m. 6 12 6 1 5 50 5 40 5 30 5 20 5 10	h. m. 0 32 Aftern. 11 44 11 21 10 59 10 37 10 16	11 11 11 10 10	n. h. 47 11 30 11 13 16 55 16 35 16 4 6	33 14 55 37 37 18 0 0 41	d. h.  16 1 17 8 23 3 24 9 31 11	36 A M. 5 P.M. 31 A.M. 59 P.M. 54 P.M.	12 Re- 12 20	8 20 P.M. 1 27 A.M. 1 Satellite appearance 9 53 P.M. 1 51 A.M.	R.	94 Virgin A Star Nu Virgi 80 Virgii	nis nis	6	3 2 10 6 1 21 6 2 16 27 7 14 27 7 44 29 8 18 29 9 27	A.M. A.M. A.M. P.M. P.M. P.M. P.M.	Bright Bright Dark Bright Dark Bright Dark	N. 14° S. & 66° N. N. of 9° N.
	MES of d				the h.	Me	RIGHT		SIONS A	M	RTH PO ERIDIAN ars.	; AST	PRONOMI PRONOMI	CALT	THE P IME.		when		E ptune.
(A	pogee), or e), from the	at her lea	st distan	ce (Peri-	Days of the Month.	Right Ascen-	North Polar Distance.	Right Ascen-	North	Right Ascen- sion.	North Polar Distance.	Right Ascen-	North Polar Distance.	Right Ascen- sion.	North Polar Distan	Ascen-	North Polar Distance	Right Ascen- sion.	North Polar Distance.
LA NI FI PI	LL MOON ST QUART EW MOON. RST QUAR ERIGEE POGEE	TER	3 10 10 11 19 3	m. 23 P.M. 23 P.M. 15 A.M. 38 P.M. 0 P.M. 0 A.M.	1 6 11 16 21 26 31	h. m. 2 24 2 16 2 13 2 16 2 26 2 41 3 2	79 21 79 49	h. m. 5 44 6 7 6 29 6 50 7 10 7 28 7 45	64 24 65 8	h. m. 8 51 9 0 9 9 9 18 9 28 9 38 9 48	70 15 70 57 71 43 72 31 73 21 74 15 75 10	h, m. 15 8 15 6 15 15 15 14 58 14 56 14 54	8 106 19 6 106 10 8 106 0 105 49 6 105 40 105 30	lı. m. 2 26 2 28 2 31 2 33 2 36 2 38 2 40	77 2 77 1 77 0 76 5	8 2 12 6 2 13 4 2 14 3 2 15 2 16	77 17 77 11 77 6 77 0 76 55 76 50 76 45	22 44	98 57 98 56 98 54 98 53 98 52

#### WELL-DRESSING ON HOLY THURSDAY.

ONE of the prettiest festivals of May is the custom of decorating wells with flowers on Holy Thursday. In the beautiful village of Tissington, in Derbyshire, five springs are thus dressed or flowered every year. That which we have engraved is the Hall Well; named from its being nearest Tissington Hall, the ancestral seat of Sir Henry Fitzherbert, Bart. The decoration usually consists of various flowers, in pleasing devices, inserted in moist clay, upon boards; and each Well bears a scriptural precept, for the custom is a sacred one. It commences with divine service in the church; after which the congregation walk in procession to the Hall Well, where a psalm is read by the clergyman; and some verses, composed for the occasion, are sung, accompanied by music. The ceremony is also performed at the other wells. The villagers in the afternoon entertain their friends at home; and refreshments are served in booths near the churchyard.

"The massive tablet, graced with sculp-

tured lay,
Awhile holds faithful to its sacred trust, Awhile holds faithfulfolds sacred trust,
But Time resistless in its sov'reign sway,
E'er long impels it to the mould'ring
dust;
Yet sudden Fate, nor varying Age
The records of th' Almighty's praise
Can e'er o'erwhelm's acred each page,

Indelible the mystic lays!
WhilstTime, propitious in its circling race,
Each trophied rite sustains with everblooming grace,"

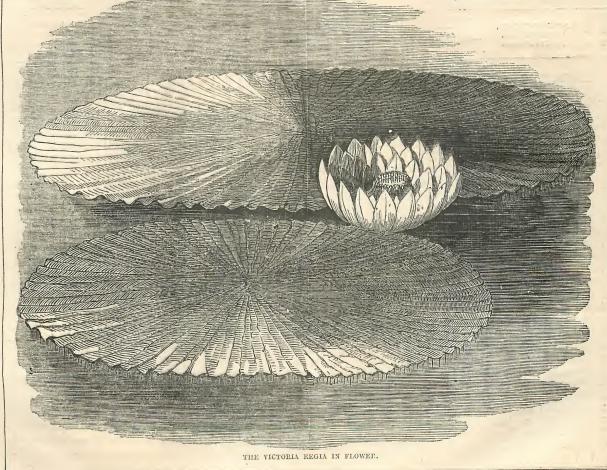
#### MAY.



#### THE VICTORIA REGIA.

THIS Royal Water Lily is associated with the Great Exhibition Palace in Hyde Park; since it was in constructing rapidly a house for this beautiful aquatic that Sir J. Paxton devised the principle upon which the Crystal Palace was erected. The gigantic flower (originally found in a river of British Guiana) first flowered in England at Chatsworth; and in May, 1851, a fine specimen flowered in the open air at King's Road, Chelsea, at the nursery of Messrs. Weeks. A leaf of only five days, growth is five feet in diameter: "the under side presents a beautiful example of natural engineering in the cantilevers, which radiate from the centre, with large bottom flanges, and very thin middle-ribs, between each pair of which are cross-girders, to keep the ribs from buckling; their depth gradually decreasing towards the circumference of the leaf, where they also ramify." Upon this "natural engineering," Sir J. Paxton assures us that he first devised the self-supporting principle, which he has applied in the roof of the Great Building in Hyde Park.

The largest leaves of the plant measure fourteen feet in circumference; they are able to sustain astonishing weights; a young lady placed upon one, at Chatsworth, was borne up for sometime with safety. The first flower-bud appeared at Chatsworth, Nov. 1, 1849: and a few days after Sir J. Paxton presented a leaf and flower to Her Majesty and Prince Albert, at Windsor Castle.





		1		CITAL				-			1	1001160		
М	w	'ANNIVERSARIES, OCCURRENCES,	Rises.	SUN. Souths.	uoz Sets.	Rises.	South	18.	Sets.		MOONLIGHT.  After Sunset.	HIGH V		Day of the Year.
D —	D	FESTIVALS, &c.		Before 12 o'Clock.	asbo hori	Aftern.	Aftern.	Height above horizon	Morning.	O'Clock. 1h. 2h. 3h.	After Sunset. O'Clock. 9h. 10h. 11h.	Morning.	Aftern.	the
11 22 33 44 55 66 77 88 99 100 111 122 133 144 155 166 177 18 16 17 18 16 17 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	TW THE SAME WITH	Whit T. Nicomede Ember W. Ox. T.b. No real night Arcturus souths oh. 15m, at an altitude of 57° 28' K. of Han. b. 1771 TRINITYS. [Bonif. Epsilon Boötis souths sh. 33m, at an alt. of 66° 138 Beta Libre souths at 10h, at an alt. of 29° 41' AlphaCoromeBorealis sths. altoli 15m, alt. 65° 44' Corpus Christii St. Barnabas Trinity T. ends LST S. aft. TRIN Venus at greatest bril- liancy Antares souths 10h 43m, a' an altitude of 12° 25' Length of day 16h 30m  ISt. Alban. Sun ecl. sinv Esta Scorpii souths 10h 8m at an altitude of 10° 7' [Qu. Vic. acc.	3 523 3 513 3 503 3 493 3 483 3 473 3 463 3 463	2 28 6 2 19 6 2 9 6 1 59 6 1 49 6 1 38 6 1 27 6 1 16 6 0 53 6 0 41 6 0 29 6 0 46 6 0 46 6 0 48 6 1 1 6	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	m. M. 7 141 8 33 M 9 45 10 43 11 27 Morning. 0 29 0 51 1 10 1 26 1 42 2 0 2 19 2 40 1 3 6 1 3 40 1 4 21 5 14	1 43 forning. 0 42 2 40 3 35 4 26 5 14 5 58 6 41 7 22 8 2 8 44 9 46 10 11 10 59 11 50 Aftern. 1 39	Deg.	". M. 3 31 4 5 4 45 5 38 6 40 7 47 8 57 10 8 11 16 Aftern. 1 30 2 34 4 47 5 57 7 4 8 11 9 9 10 1		3	T. W. 0 45 1 35 2 25 3 10 3 55 4 40 5 25 6 10 7 0 8 0 9 5 10 10 11 10 No Tide. 0 25 1 45 2 20 3 0	". m. 1 10 2 0 2 50 3 35 4 20 5 0 6 40 7 30 8 30 9 40 10 35 11 35	153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170
20 21 22 23 24 25 20 20 21 21 22 23 24 25 24 25 26 27 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	M TH W TH F S S M	Mars in conjunction with the Moon at 7t43mr. M. Length of day 16h 32m at St. J. Bap. Mids. I Length of night 7h 29m Twilight throughout England 3RD S. aft. TRIN Q. Vic. cr. 1838 Vst. Peter stationary	3 45 3 46 3 46 3 46 3 47 3 47 3 47	1 27 (1 40 6 6 1 53 6 2 6 6 6 2 19 6 2 31 6 2 44 6 3 2 56 6 3 8 6	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6 16 7 29 8 44 10 5 11 24 Aftern. 2 6 3 29 4 50	2 34 3 29 4 21 5 13 6 3 6 53 7 43 8 36 9 30 10 27	$ 59\frac{1}{2} 56\frac{1}{2} 56\frac{1}{2} 52\frac{1}{2} 47\frac{1}{2} 42 36 30\frac{1}{4} 25 20\frac{1}{4} 17 14\frac{3}{4} $	10 42 11 15 11 41 Morning. 0 6 0 27 0 47 1 8 1 31 2 0 2 37			3 40 4 15 5 0 5 45 6 35 7 35 8 40 9 50 10 50	4 0 4 40 5 20 6 10 7 5 8 5 9 20 10 20 11 25 No Tide. 0 55	172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181





Wouldst thou have shade, love? It were hard to seek,
While these fierce rays descend in fiery shower;
Garden and pleasaunce, alley, arbour, bower
To screen thee now, were impotent and weak.
But come! in yonder isle there lies a creek,
Thick over-laced with densest boughs, where light,
Softened to sadness, steals upon the sight—
Fit for the cell of some fair novice meek.
The stream is crystal, and within its breast
Bright golden fishes gleam, and vanish, where
The water-lilies, with their trustful leaves,
Make gentle plashings, rocked in faint unrest,
As dreaming of some motion; song-birds rare
Love the pavilion's green and sheltering eaves.

REEKING with spice, by handmaid gales distill'd,

What time the heats in solar conclave meet,

Bright June arrives—her earliest task fulfill'd,

The Earth, rose-clad, lies blushing at her feet.

To gilded fruits the milky germ gives place;

She breathes, and forth spontaneous mong the boughs

A pageant burns reflected from her face;

While all the land a kindling bloom endows.

Pendent the bell; and where fresh waters leap,

Her rainbow-colour'd stars gay Flora opes:

On scorching heaths the unctuous vipers creep;

Below, sweet smell the wolds and new-mown slopes.

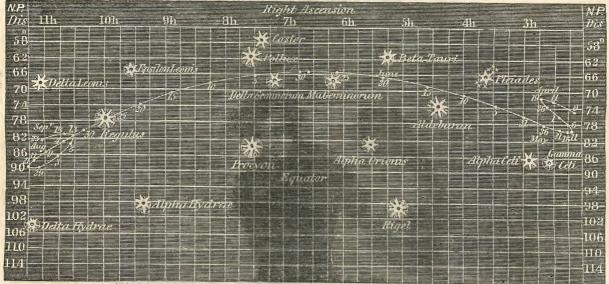
And now, while glades with cushat songs invite,

Summer exults in all her warm delight.

K.

## JUNE.

THE PATH OF MERCURY FROM APRIL 6 TILL SEPTEMBER 23, 1852.



Scale, 24 degrees to one inch. Stars of the first magnitude have 8 petals; those of the second, 7; the third, 6. &c.

Scale, 24 degrees to one inch. Stars of the first magnitude. The Sun is situated north of the Equator, and reaches his extreme north declination on the 21st. He is in the sign Gemini (the Twins) till the 21st, having been in that sign 31 days, 8 hours, 33 minutes. On the 21st, at 7h. 29m. A.M., he enters that of Cancer (the Crab,) and Summer commences. His distance from the Earth on the first day is 96,380,000 miles. He fises at the beginning of the month at 2° N. of N.E. by N., and about the 20th, at about 5° N. of the same point; and sets at the same distances respectively N. of N.W. by N. on the same days. His metidian altitude, as well as his time of passing the meridian, are shown daily in the Calendar pages. On June 17, there will be an Eclipse of the Sun: it will not be visible here, but will be visible from the southern part of South America.

On the 1st, the Moon enters the constellation Scorpio, and passes through Serpentarius and the Milky Way, entering on the 3rd into Sagittarius; she re-enters the Milky Way, and passes on the 5th into Capricornus; on the 12th, into Pisces again, and on the 13th, enters Aries, having again passed through Cetus; on the 14th, she passes into Taurus; on the 17th and 18th, crosses the Milky Way and Gemini, and on the 19th enters Cancer; on the 22nd, she passes into Leo; on the 23rd, into the constellation Virgo, where she remains until the 26th, when she re-enters Libra; on the 28th, she is in Scorpio; on the 29th, in Serpentarius; on the 30th, in Sagittarius, and on the 31st enters the Milky Way.

She is above the horizon when the Sun is below, during the morning hours till the 12th, and after the 29th; and during the evening hours till the 3th, and after the 29th; and during the evening hours till the 3th, and after the 20th. She is near Uranus on the 13th; Saturn on the 14th, Mercury on the 16th; Venus on the 20th; Mars on the 22nd; and Jupiter on the 27th.

Mercury on the 16th; Venus on the 20th; Mars on the 22nd; and Jupiter on the 27th.

She is near Uranus on the 13th; Saturn on the 14th; Mercury on the 16th; Venus on the 20th; Mars on the 22nd; and Jupiter on the 27th.

She is at her extreme south declination on the 4th; crosses the Equator on the 11th; reaches her greatest north declination on the 18th; crosses the Equator a second time on the 25th, going south.

Mercury is in the constellation Aries till the 4th; is in Taurus till the 2th, and in Gemini till the end of the month. He sets before the Sun till towards the end of the month, and rises before him during this month. He rises on the 1st at 3h. 4m. A.M.; on the 10th, at 2h. 56m.; on the 16th at

le have 8 petals; those of the second, 7; the third, 6, 8c.

2h. 57m.; and on the last day at 3h. 44m. His times of rising precede those of the Sum—on the last by 6m., increasing to 50m. by the loth, and decreasing to 3m. only on the last day. Therefore, the planet is moderately favourable for observation during the hour preceding sunrise at the early part of this month. He rises in the commencement near the E.N.E.; during the middle of the month at the N.E. by E., and 4° north of this point, towards the end of the month. He is moving eastward among the stars, and is situated nearly midway between Aldebaran and the Pleiades on the 11th; is near Beta Tauri on the 20th; is near the Moon on the 16th, and in superior conjunction with the Sua on the 29th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the stars, see the above diagram.

RELATIVE POSITION OF EACH SATELLITE TO JUPITER AT THE TIME



VENUS is in the constellation Cancer throughout the month. She shines

VENUS is in the constellation Cancer throughout the month. She shines with great brilliancy as an evening star, and sets on the 1st at 11h. 27m.; on the 15th, at 10h. 46m., and on the last day at 11h. 37m.; she is 2° N. of N.W. by W. at the beginning of the month; at that point about the middle; she is moving eastward till the 27th, and is stationary amongst the stars from the 28th; and she is near the Moon on the 20th.

MARS is in the constellation Leo, till the 19th, and in Virgo till the end of the month; he is an evening star, and sets on the 1st at 0h. 38m. A.M., and on the last day at 11h. 1m. P.M., near the W.N.W. point of the horizon, at the beginning of the month, and near the W. by N. at the end of the month. He is moving eastward among the stars—is very near Regulus on the 11th, and the Moon on the 22nd. His path in the heavens, and relative position to the large stars near him, are shown in the diagram in April.

(Continued on page 54.)

s of onth.	TIMES OF THE PLANETS SOUTHING, OR PASSING THE MERIDIAN.								JUPITER'S SATELLITES.					OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.							
Days of the Month.	Mercury.				Satu		ranus.	Eelip 1st Satellite. Reappear.		2nd Satellite. Re-appear.			Names of the Stars.		Magni- tude.	Times of disap- pearance & re-ap- pearanec of the Star		t which limb of he Moon	Between what Latitudes visible.		
1 6 11 16 21 26 30	h. m. 10 22 10 29 10 41 10 58 11 21 11 48 Aftern.	h. m. 3 8 3 2 2 55 2 45 2 33 2 16 2 1	h. m. 5 8 4 59 4 49 4 40 4 30 4 21 4 14	h. m. 10 11 9 50 9 28 9 7 8 46 8 25 8 9	10 9 9 9 9 8 8	43 22 4 50	. m. 9 37 9 18 8 56 8 37 8 22 8 3 7 48	d. h. 8 1 9 8 16 10 24 0	m. 48 A.M. 17 P.M. 11 P.M. 6 A.M.	d. 5 13 3r 24	h. m. 10 31 F 1 8 A cd Satellite 9 46 F	.м.	26 Sagitt A Star	arii	6	1 4 2 28 (29 8 27	A.M. A.M. P.M.	Dark	7° & 66° N. 2° & 69° N.		
	MES of (				of the	Me	RIGHT	IT ASCENSIONS AND NORTH POLAR MERIDIAN; AS					DISTANCI TRONOMI	CAL T	THE PLANETS WHEN			N ON THE Neptune.			
(Apogee), or at her least distance (Perigee), from the Earth in each Lungtion.							North Polar Distance	Right Ascen-	North Polar Distance	Right Ascen- sion.	North Polar Distance.	Righ Ascen sion	t North Polar	Right Aseen- sion.	Nort Poli Dista	ar Aseen-	North Polar Distance	Right Ascen-	North Polar Distance.		
LA: NE FII	LL MOON ST QUART W MOON RST QUAR OGEE RIGEE	ER 1	2 6 2 9 3 1 17 4 4 4 8 4 2 0	n. 26 A.M. 5 P.M. 17 P.M. 17 P.M. 0 A.M. 0 P.M.	1 6 11 16 21 26 30	h. m. 3 7 3 34 4 7 4 46 5 30 6 17 9 46	66 27 65 32	8 3 8 16 8 25 8 32 8 36	67 16 68 24 69 34 70 43 71 50	h. m. 9 50 10 0 10 14 10 20 10 30 10 49	76 20 77 21 78 24 72 29 70 36	h. m 14 5 14 5 14 5 14 4 14 4 14 4	3 105 20 1 105 13 0 105 6 8 105 0 7 104 56 6 104 53	h. m. 2 41 2 43 2 45 2 47 2 49 2 51 2 53	76 76 76 75	39 2 17 29 2 18 20 2 19 11 2 20 2 2 21 54 2 22	76 44 76 39 76 35 76 30 76 20 76 23 76 20	22 45 22 45 22 45	98 51 98 52		

JUNE.



THE POET CAMPBELL, DIED JUNE 15, 1844.

THOMAS CAMPBELL, whose poetry is known wherever the English language is spoken, and admired wherever it is known, was born at Glasgow in 1777, and wrote verse in his boyhood. In Argyleshire, among the romantic mountains of the north, his poetic spirit increased, and the charms of verse took entire possession of his mind; and there he wandered alone by the torrent, or on the rugged height, reciting the strains of other poets aloud, or silently

composing his own. At the age of twenty-one, he produced his celebrated "Pleasures of Hope," which, for twenty years, realized the publishers between £200 and £300 per annum, although the poet received at first but £10 for the copyright. He wrote his "Battle of Hohenlinden" immediately after witnessing the contest from a convent wall. He soon afterwards composed those two marine odes, "The Battle of the Baltic," and "Ye Mariners of England;" and though, as Byron lamented, Campbell wrote so little, these odes are enough to place him unforgotten in the Shrine of the Muses.

#### THE REV. ROWLAND HILL'S FIRST SERMON AT WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE, JUNE 16, 1771.

Within the past year has been taken down the "Tabernacle" at Wottonunder-Edge, Gloucestershire, which was built by Rowland Hill, shortly after his ordination to deacon's orders in 1773. For several years prior to that period, Mr. Hill had been engaged in itinerant preaching, and had made some evangelizing tours through Gloucestershire. The hills, woods, and vales had then been the scene of his addresses to the thousands who assembled to hear the "baronet's son." His first public service at Wotton is thus mentioned in his diary:—"June 16, 1771, Sanday eve. Wotton-under-Edge: a fresh place: the first sermon amongst them: they behaved with remarkable attention, and stood in great crowds under the market place, while I spoke to them from Ephes. v. 14." Mr. Hill built here a country residence, with a chapel for the free use of the poor; facing it is an amphitheatre of hills, clothed with hanging beech woods. Robert Hall, when visiting Mr. Hill there, once said to him, "This is the most Paradisaical place, sir, I was ever in." Mr. Hill



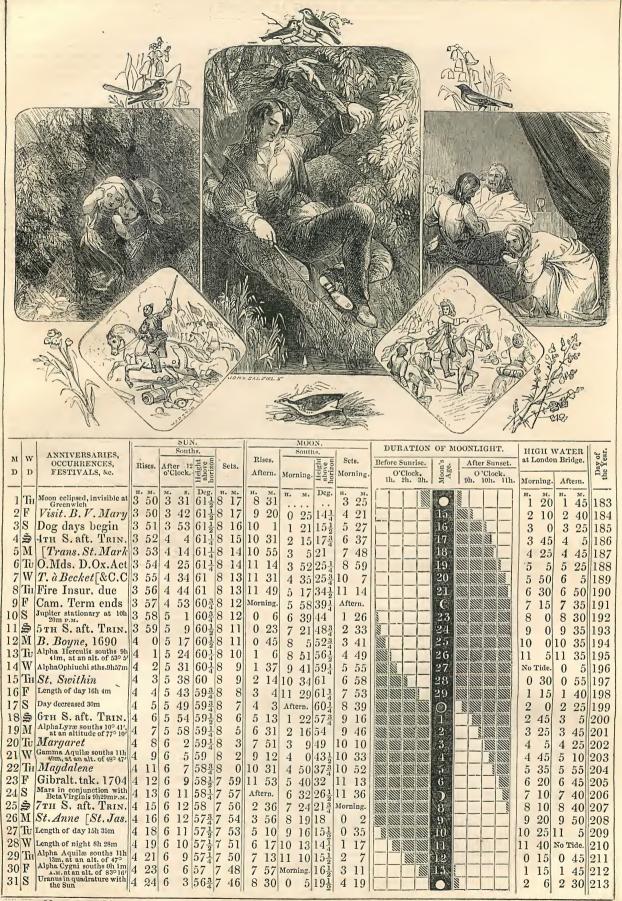
ROWLAND HILL'S TABERNACLE, AT WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE.

THE CHATEAU OF HOUGOUMONT, ON THE FIELD OF WATERLOO.

spent a portion of each year at Wotton for more than half a century, at which times he officiated as the minister of the congregation at the Tabernacle. In 1832, but a few months prior to his decease, Mr. Hill paid his last visit to Wotton-under-Edge.

#### BATTLE OF WATERLOO, JUNE 18, 1815.

THE picturesque château of Hougoumont, or Goumont, about three-quarters of a mile from La Haye Sainte, is decidedly the most interesting spot in the Field of Waterloo, not only for its importance in the history of the battle, but because it still exhibits marks of the dreadful conflict. It is an old-fashioned Flemish house, surrounded by strong walls, which the Duke himself caused to be further fortified by breaking loopholes in them, through which was directed the fire of musketry. The orchard and garden were several times in the possession of the French, but they never succeeded in forcing the inclosures which surrounded the house. This little citadel, though set on fire by the howitzers, and almost gutted by the flames, was bravely and judiciously maintained to the very last by the Coldstream Guards. The autographs of Byron, Southey, and Wordsworth, were once to be discovered among the names which cover the walls.



# JULY.



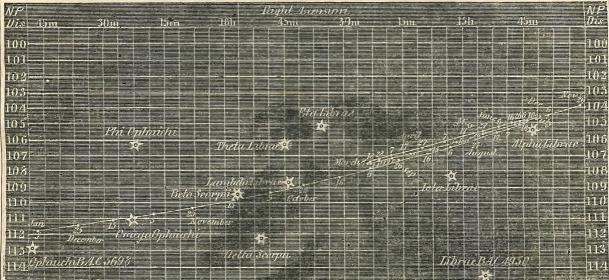
Where is the song of birds? It rises not
Around us, when in silence we are laid
Beneath the arching chestnut's pleasant shade;
Nor when at noon, forgetting and forgot,
We watch the fount in yon old ruined grot;
Nor when at eve we mark the weary bee
Seeking his perfumed cell; nor when we see
Morning once more smile on our quiet cot.
I had forgotten—joy, too deep for song,
Hath made them dumb—those little ones, you know,
Who, nestling to their sides, to strength have grown,
Have kept them from our concert-halls so long.
Well, sister, as our minstrels use us so,
We needs must dance to music of our own.
B.

'Mid beams and rains alternate flashing now,
July, the ripe, luxuriant month, we hail!—
Queen of the season, by each jewell'd bough
That yields for her its riches to the gale:
Cherries the sweetest, currants crystal red,
Or moonlight-hued, or ebon black display'd.
We know her come by all the tokens spread:—
The swelling apple, and the fig-tree's shade;
By poppies burning 'midst the fields of grain;
The fox-glove's purple, and the pale wan flower
That smiles unto the stars, and shuts again
Ere morn; and by the gold of noontide hour;
By all the rills that tinkled songs to May;
And now for flowers can scarce see night from day!

K.

## JULY.

THE PATH OF JUPITER FROM NOV. 26, 1851, TO JAN. 1853.



THE SUN is situated north of the Equator, and is moving southward. On the 22nd, at 6h. 25m. P.M., he enters Leo (the Lion), having been in the Crab 31 days 10 hours 56 minutes. His distance from the Earth on the 1st day is

31 days 10 hours 56 minutes. His distance from the Earth on the 1st day is 96,592,000 miles, being at his greatest distance during the year. On the 1st he rises near 3° N. of N.E. by N.; on the 18th, at N.E. by N.; and to wards the end of the month, at nearly the same place as at the beginning of the month. His time of southing, in common clock time, and his height in degrees at the same time, are shown daily in the Calendar pages.

On the 1st the Moon enters the constellation Sagittarius; on the 2nd, Capricornus; and on the 4th, Aquarius; on the 6th she enters Pisces; on the 7th Cetus, where she remains until the 9th, when she enters Pisces; on the 7th Cetus, where she remains until the 9th, when she enters Pisces: she passes on the 10th again into Cetus; on the 1th, into Aries; on the 1sth, into Taurus; on the 1sth, into Gemini, and, crossing the Milky Way, enters on the 17th into Cancer; on the 18th she is in Leo; on the 21st, in Virgo; on the 24th, in Libra; on the 26th, in Scorpol; on the 26th, in Serpentarius, passes through the Milky Way, and on the 28th enters Sagittarius; on the 28th reners the Milky Way; on the 30th passes into Capricornus, and on the 31st into Aquarius. 31st into Aquarius.

She is above the horizon when the Sun is below, during the morning hours, till the 14th, and after the 29th; and during the evening hours, till the 2nd, and after the 20th.

She is near Uranus on the 10th; Saturn on the 11th; Venus on the 17th; Mercury on the 18th; Mars on the 21st; and Jupiter on the 24th. On July 1st there is a total eclipse of the Moon, but which is invisible here. It commences at 1h. 37m. p.m.; the middle of the eclipse is at 3h. 16m. p.m.; and it ends at 5h. 14m. p.m.

and it ends at 5h. 14m. P.M.

She is at her extreme south declination on the 1st; crosses the Equator on the 8th; reaches her extreme north declination on the 15th; again crosses the Equator on the 22nd; and a second time reaches her extreme south declination on the 29th.

Mercury is in the constellation Gemini till the 7th; in Cancer till the 17th; and in Leo till the end of the month. He rises after the Sun through the month, and sets after him on the 1st, at 8h. 38m; on the 6th, at 8h. 23m;; on the 12th, at 8h. 18m; on the 24th, at 7h. 8m.; and on the last day, at 6h. 39m. These times are 23 minutes after sun-

set on the 1st, increasing gradually to 1h. 5m. on the 18th, and decreasing to 55m. on the last day. Therefore the planet is rather favourably situated for observation by the naked eye, during the greater part of this month, at the commencement of which he sets midway between the N.W. and N.W. by W. points of the horizon; on the 10th, he sets at the N.W. by W.; and on the 24th, at the W.N.W. points of the horizon. He is moving eastward among the stars throughout the month, and is situated very near Regulus on the 26th; is near Venus on the 11th, and the Moon on the 18th. For his path in the heavens and relative position to the neighbouring stars see diagram in the heavens, and relative position to the neighbouring stars, see diagram in

June.

Venus is in the constellation Cancer throughout the month. She is an evening star till the middle of the month, and sets before the Sun from the 15th, and rises before him from the 25th. She sets near the W.N.W. throughout the month, and rises at the E.N.E. point of the horizon at the end of the month. She is moving very slowly northward among the stars throughout the month, being at the end situated almost midway between Procyon and Pollux; is near the Moon on the 17th; is in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 21st; and in Aphelion on the 28th.

Mars is in the constellation Leo till the 19th, and in Virgo till the end of the month. He is an evening star, and sets on the 1st at 10h. 58m. P.M., and on the last day at 9h. 31m. P.M.; near the W. by N. point of the horizon at the beginning, and near the W. point near the end of the month. He is moving eastward among the stars towards Spica Virginis, and is near the Moon on the 21st. His path in the heavens, and relative position to the large stars near him, are shown in the diagram in April.

(Continued on page 54.)

(Continued on page 54.)



one, and of the last day, as one one. These smoothed at the last of the last.																					
Jo	nth.	TIMES OF THE PLANETS SOUTHING, OR PASSING THE MERIDIAN.								TER'S		OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON.									
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			CHANGE e is at he			ay of the Month.			MERIDIAN; AS					DISTANCES OF THE PLANETS WHEN ON THE STRO NOMICAL TIME.  Juniter. Saturn.   Uranus.   Neptune.							
10				_		on	Mercur,		Venus.		Mars.		Ju	Jupiter.		turn.		Uranus.	N	eptune.	
	(Apogee), or at her least distance (Perigee), from the Earth in each Lunation.					Day	Right Ascen- sion.		Right Ascen- sion.	North Polar Distance.	Right Ascen- sion.	North Polar Distance.	Right Ascen sion.	- Polar	Right Ascen- sion.	Nor Pol: Dista	ar Asc	en- Pol	ar Ascen	- Polar	
100000000000000000000000000000000000000	LAS NE FIF FUI APO	L MOON T QUART W MOON RST QUAR LL MOON OGEE RIGEE	ER	1 3 5 9 8 7 4 5 4 1	128 P.M. 6 A.M. 15 A.M. 2 A.M. 12 A.M. 0 P.M. 0 P.M.	1 6 11 16 21 26 31	h. m. 6 55 7 41 8 23 9 0 9 33 10 1 10 25	65 37 66 44 68 44 71 20 74 17 77 24	h. m. 8 35 8 31 8 22 8 11 7 55 7 43 7 33	72 51 73 45 74 28 74 59 75 21 75 26 75 22	h. m. 10 52 11 2 11 13 11 24 11 35 11 46 11 57	81 44 82 55 84 7 85 20 86 35 87 51 89 8	h. m 14 4 14 4 14 4 14 4 14 4 14 4	5 104 51 104 51 104 52 5 104 54 104 58 6 105 3	h. m 2 53 2 55 2 57 2 58 2 59 3 1 3 2	75 75 75 75 75 75 75 75	40 2 34 2 28 2 23 2 19 2	m. ° 76 22 76 23 76 24 76 24 76 25 76 25 76	20 22 4- 17 22 4- 14 22 4- 12 22 4	98 54 98 55 98 57 98 57 98 59 90 1 99 3	

JULY.

# MATTHEW PRIOR, BORN JULY 21, 1644.

This accomplished poet enjoyed worldly prosperity and importance such as rarely fall to the lot of the sons of song. Prior's father died early, and Matthew was brought up by his uncle, a vintner, at Charing-cross, who sent him to Westminster School. He was afterwards taken home to assist in the business of the inn, where he was one day seen by the Earl of Dorset reading Horace. The Earl generously sent Matthew to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he soon distinguished himself in his academical career; and his Lordship subsequently introduced Prior into life, obtained for him a diplomatic appointment, and thus laid the foundation of his fortune. Prior wrote odes, songs, epistles, epigrams, and tales, with charming case, and with the colloquial humour of his master, Horace. The accompanying marble bust of Prior is one of the best works of Roubiliac, is most delicately chiselled, and is full of characteristic expression. It was purchased at Stowe, in 1848, by the late Sir Robert Peel, for £136 10s., whose collection already contained a companion bust of Pope.



MORTHAM TOWER, YORKSHIRE.

#### SCENERY OF SCOTT'S "ROKEBY."

The scene of Scott's poem is partly laid at Rokeby, near Greta Bridge, in Yorkshire; and the date of the supposed events is immediately subsequent to the great battle of Marston Moor, July 3, 1644. The accompanying illustrations show two of the most picturesque localities in the poem. First is the Castle of Mortham, which Leland terms "Mr. Rokesby's place, in ripa citer, scant a quarter of a mile from Greta Bridge, and not a quarter of a mile beneath into Tees." It is a large tower, surrounded by buildings of different ages: the tower has at the corner octangular turrets. The adjacent buildings are pointed into high and steep roofs. At the southern front is a low portal arch, affording entry to what was the castle court. At some distance is most happily placed, between two magnificent elms, the monument shown in the second view, and thus referred to in the poem:—

"South of the gate an arrow's flight,
Two mighty elms their limbs unite,
As if a canopy to spread
O'er the low dwelling of the dead;
For their huge boughs in arches bent
Above a massive monument,
Carved o'er in ancient Gothic wise,
With many a seutcheon and device."

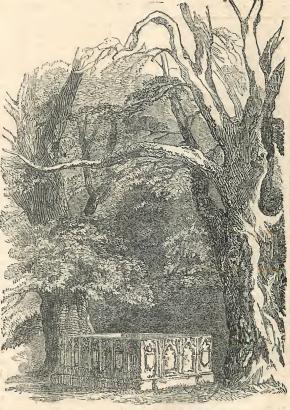
This tomb is said to have been brought from the ruins of Eglistone Priory; and, from the arms with which it is sculptured, appears to have been a monument of the Fitz-Hughs.

"The whole scenery of this spot is so much adapted to the ideas of superstition, that it has acquired the name of Blockula, from the place where the Swedish witches were supposed to hold their Sabbath. The dell, however, has superstitions of its own growth; for it is supposed to be haunted by a

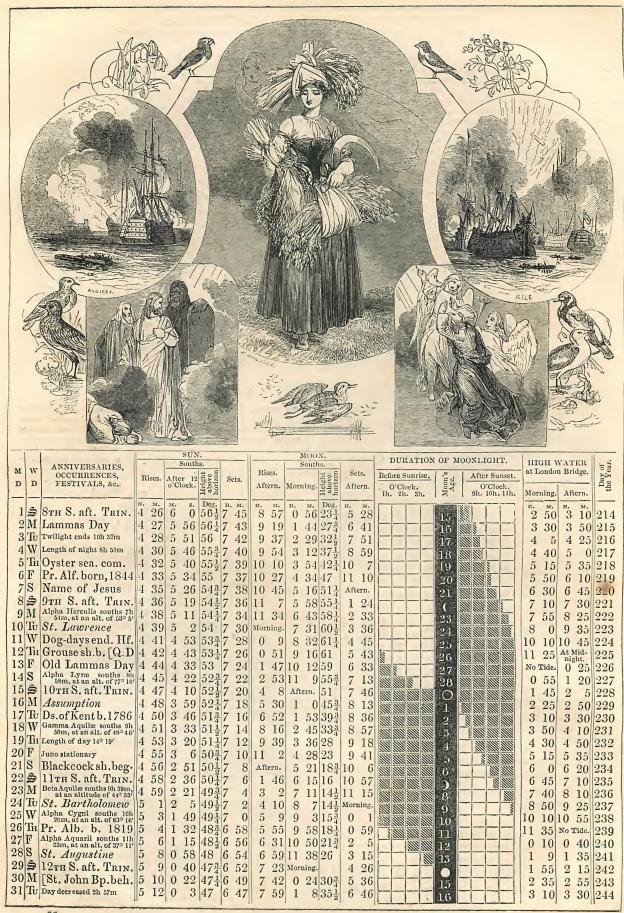


BUST OF THE POET PRIOR, BY ROUBILIAC.

female spectre, called the Dobie of Mortham. The cause assigned for her appearance is, a lady's having been whilom murdered in the wood; in evidence of which her blood is shown upon the stairs of the old tower at Mortham. But whether she was slain by a jealous husband, or by savage banditti, or by an uncle who coveted her estate, or by a rejected lover, are points upon which the traditions of Rokeby do not enable us to decide."—Appendix to Rokeby, edit. 1836.



TOMB OF THE FITZ-HUGHS, MORTHAM



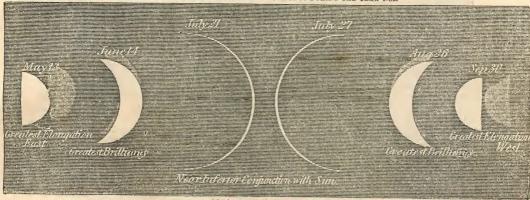


The Field is Won; the spoil of golden grain,
With joyous shout, in noble heap is stored;
The loyal health by victors' hands is poured;
And o'er the foaming cup each fights again
The peaceful battles of the long campaign.
A worthy strife! All honours are their due—
From him who first the lines and trenches drew,
To him who last waved steel upon the plain.
Here 's to their deeds! What! pale, my Laura? Nay—
Would that my idle words had been unsaid!
They 've waked a memory, Time, I hoped, had heal'd,
Of that red plain on which your soldier lay—
But that is past, dear love, and we are wed:
Come, smile—and drink the Fortune of the Field.
S. B.

'T is mellow August, crown'd with blushing fruits:—
The tawny apricot, the damson's gloom;
While pods droop seed-full—while the mushroom shoots,
And corn-flags glitter through the harvest's bloom.
'T is merry August, that, with gipsy grace,
In gipsy garments, and with wanton face,
Goes laughing by. Ay! follow, old and young,
Into the woods, and hear her charmed tongue
Lisping light music through the gloaming grey,
Till eve's rich hour, when ruddy sunbeams roll:—
Now by dun mosses, where the harebells play;
Now where sound flies, like some enfranchised soul,
Through forest aisles; or seek her list'ning where
The clamorous martins cloud the glowing air.

## AUGUST.

SUCCESSIVE TELESCOPIC APPEARANCES OF VENUS DURING THE YEAR 1952.



The Sun is situated north of the Equator, and is moving south. On the 23rd day, at 1h. 6m. A.M., he passes from the sign Leo to that of Virgo (the Virgin), having been in the former sign 31 days 6 hours 41 minutes. On the 1st day his distance from the earth is 96,388,000 miles. He rises and sets on the 15th, at the E.N. E. and W.N.W. points of the horizon respectively. His meridian altitude, and time of being south, or crossing the meridian, are shown daily in the Calendar pages.

On the 1st, the Moon is in the constellation Aquarius; on the 3rd she enters Pisces; on the 4th, Cetus; on the 6th, Pisces; on the 7th, Aries; and on the 8th, Taurus. She passes on the 11th into Gemini; crosses the Milky Way, and enters on the 13th into Cancer; on the 15th, into Leo; and on the 17th passes into the constellation Virgo, where she remains until the 20th, when she enters Libra; on the 22nd she is in Scorpio; and Serpentarius; from thence she crosses the Milky Way to Sagittarius; on the 26th, into Capricornus; on the 28th, in Aquarius; on the 30th, in Pisces; and on the 31st, in Cetus.

Capricornis; on the 28th, in Aquarius; on the 30th, in Pisces; and on the 31st, in Cetus.

She is above the horizon when the Sun is below, during the morning hours till the 13th, after the 28th, and during the evening hours after the 20th.

She is near Uranus on the 7th; Saturn on the 8th; Venus on the 13th; Mercury on the 17th; Mars on the 18th; and Jupiter on the 21st.

She is on the Equator on the 5th; is at her greatest north declination on the 12th; on the Equator again on the 18th; and is at her greatest south declination on the 25th.

Mercury is in the constellation Leo throughout the month. He rises before the Sun throughout the month, and sets after him till the 25th. He sets on the 1st, at 8h. 38m. P.M.; on the 9th, at 8h. 13m.; on the 18th, at 7h. 38m.; and on the last day at 6h. 39m. On the 1st, the Sun sets 52 minutes before the planet, and this interval gradually decreases till the 25th, when both the planet and Sun set together. He is therefore moderately well situated for observation during the first days of the month. At the commencement he sets near the W. by N., and from the 18th near the W. point of the horizon. He is moving eastward among the stars till the 20th; is stationary among them on the 21st; and after that date to the end of the month is moving westward. He is at his greatest eastern elongation on the 7th; is in aphelion on the 8th; and is near the Moon on the 17th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the stars, see diagram in December. Venus is in the constellation Cancer throughout the month. She is a morning star, and rises before the Sun; on the 2nd, at 3h. 26m. A.M.; on the 16th, at 2h. 21m. A.M.; and on the last day, at 1h. 24m. A.M., she shines with great brilliancy. She rises near the E.N.E. point of the horizon throughout the month. She is almost stationary amongst the stars (see diagram), and is near the Moon on the 13th.

Mars is in the constellation Virgo throughout the month. He is an evening star, and sets on the 1st at 9h. 26m. r.m.; and on the last day at 7h. 59m. p.m.; near the W. point at the beginning, and near the W. by S. towards the end of the month. He is moving eastward among the stars; is near the Moon on the 18th, and Spica Virginis fowards the end of the month. His path in the heavens, and relative situation to the large stars near him, are shown in the diagram in April.

JUPITER is in the constellation Libra throughout the month. He is an evening star, and sets on the 1st at 10h. 50m. r.m., and on the last day at 9h. 2m. pm., near the W.S.W. points of the horizon; he moves slowly eastward among the stars, and is near Alpha Libra on the 11th, and the Moon on the 21st. He souths at an altitude of 23½°, decreasing to 22½° by the last day. JUPITER'S SATELITES.—A few of the eclipses of the satellites are visible. SATURN is in the constellation Aries throughout the month. He rises on the 1st at 16h. 57m. p.m., and on the last day at 9h. 5m. p.m., near the E.N. E. point of the horizon. He is almost stationary among the stars during the month; he is near the Moon on the 8th.

URANUS is in the constellation Aries throughout the month. He rises on the 1st day at 10h. 25m., and on the last day at 8h. 31m. r.m., near the E.N. E. He souths on the last day at 3h. 47m. A.M., at an altitude of 52½°. He is near the Moon on the 7th. He is almost stationary among the stars.



#### MAY.

## (Continued from page 22.)

Continued from page 22.)

SATURN is in the constellation Aries throughout the month. He rises and sets at nearly the same time with the Sun, and is not favourably situated for observation till towards the end of the month, when he is visible a little before surrise, near the E.N.E. horizon; he is near the Moon on the 17th. URANUS is in the constellation Aries throughout the month. He rises on the 1st at 4h. 19m. A.M., and on the last day at 2h. 29m. A.M., near the E.N.E. point of the horizon. He is near the Moon on the 17th. He is moving eastward among the stars.

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Days of he Monh.	TIM	PASS:	IE PLAN	NETS SO E MERII	UTH	ING,	or	JUPITER'S SATELLITES.					OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MONTH.							
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급	l .						Uranus.	ist S	atellite.		nd Satelli	e.	NT	1 C4	le.	Times of	disa p-	At which	Between	
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	MES of C				e .	RIGHT ASCENSIONS AND NORTH POLAR DISTANCES OF THE PLANETS WHEN ON THE											THE MEI	RIDIAN.		
An	d when sh	c is at her	greatest d	listance	ys of the Month.	Me	ercury.	Venus, 1			AST	100316	MIICAL I	IMIE.						
(Ar	ogee), or	at her leas	t distance	(Peri-	Fou		1	-			1		ipiter.	Sa	turn.	[U	ranus.	Nep	tune.	
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#### JAMES, DUKE OF MONMOUTH, IN SOMERSETSHIRE, AUGUST, 1680.

Many are the memorials which exist, to this day, of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, the natural son of Charles II.; and whose popularity with the nation, still more than the presumed partiality of his father, made him a somewhat formidable competitor for the succession, in the actual circumstances of the legitimate heir.

Somerset and Dorset were the closing scenes of Monmouth's career. In 1680, he made a memorable progress, accepting the hospitality of his distinguished friends, and visiting the estates of the country party; but the gentlemen of the court shrank from contact with one whose connexion with the opposition and democratic members of Parl'ament was so notorious. In August, when Monmouth started on his progress, incredible numbers flocked to see this great champion of the English nation, who had been so successful against the Dutch, French, and Scots. He first went into Wiltshire, and honoured the worthy Squire Thynne, of Longleate House, with his company for some days. From Longleate Monmouth journeyed into Somerset, caressed with the joyful acclamations of the country people, who cried, "God bless King Charles and the Protestant Duke!" In some towns and parishes through which he passed, they strewed the streets and highways with herbs and flowers, especially at Hehester and South Petherton, others presenting him with bottles of wine. When the Duke eame within ten miles of White Lackington House, the seat of George Speke, Esq., one mile distant from Ilminster, he was met by two thousand persons on horseback, whose number increased to twenty thousand. To admit so large a multitude, several perches of the park paling were taken down. His Grace, his



THE CHESTNUT TREE BENEATH WHICH MONMOUTH SAT, AT WHITE LACKINGTON, NEAR ILMINSTER.

NEAR ILMINSTER.

Salisbury, on the road to Blandford, turned their horses addift; and thenee crossed the country, nearly due south, to "the Island," in the parish of Horton, in Dorsetshire, where, in a field called to this day "Monmonth Close," was found the would-be king. An ash-tree, at the foot of which he was found erouched in a ditch, and half-hid under the fern, was standing a few years ago, and bore the carved initials of persons who had visited it; and it was propped up for preservation, as shown in the accompanying view.

On his capture, the Duke was first taken to the house of Anthony Etterick, Esq., a magistrate, who resided at Holt, which adjoins Horton. Tradition, which records the popular feeling rather than the fact, reports that the poor woman who informed the pursuers that she had seen two strangers lurking in the Island—her name was Amy Farrant—never prospered afterwards; and that Henry Parkin, the soldier who, spying the skirt of the smock-frock which the Duke had assumed as a disguise, recalled the scarching party just as they were leaving the Island, burst into tears, and repreached himself bitterly for his fatal discovery.

—Notes and Queries. -Notes and Queries.

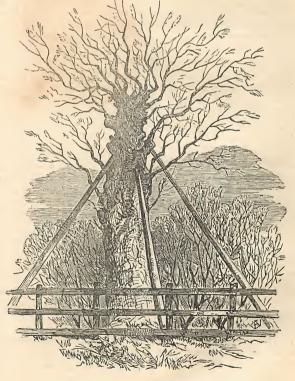


THE GEORGE INN, NORTON ST. PHILIP'S.

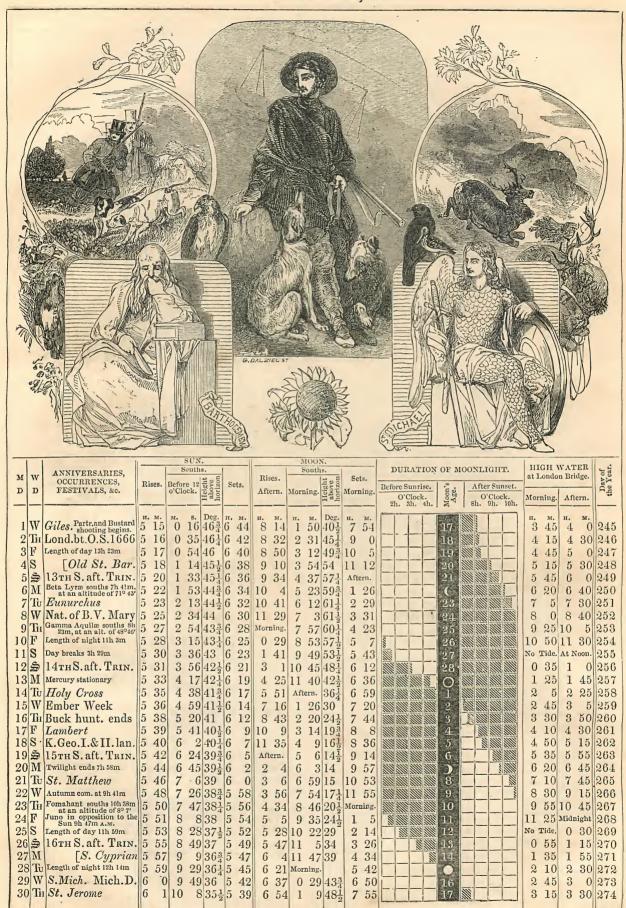
party, and attendants, took refreshment under the famed sweet Spanish ehestnut-tree, now standing, which measures at three feet from the ground upwards of twenty-six feet in eircumference. The old branches have been mostly removed by the ravages of time; but there are others attached to the stock which produce large timber, as well as a quantity of fruit every year. White Lackington House is now a farm: a great part of the house has been pulled down.

This famous tree forms the first of the accompanying illustrations. The second and third engravings earry us to Monmouth's last defeat and capture. It was in the village of Norton St. Philip's, between Bath and Frome, that the ill-fated Duke was attacked, on June 27, 1685, by the Royalists, whose advanced guard had marched from Bath, under the Duke of Grafton, Monmouth's half-brother. Colonel Holmes, who was at the head of Monmouth's army, had an arm nearly shot off in the engagement; and it is related that the brave soldier, unassisted, completed the amputation with the cook's knife in the kitchen of the George Inn, at the village. This large old mansion was formerly a granary, belonging to Hinton Abbey: its capacious porch, the designs of some of its windows, and its overhanging upper stories (upon rude corbels), and its inner gallery, leading to what once were bed-chambers,-all denote the pile to have been erected in the early portion of the 15th century.

We now approach the scene of Monmouth's capture. The decisive battle of Sedgemoor was fought on the 5th of July, after which Monmouth and his friends fled across the boundaries of Wiltshire, and at Woodyate's Inn, near



THE ASH UNDER WHICH MONMOUTH WAS CAPTURED.



# SEPTEMBER.



S.B.

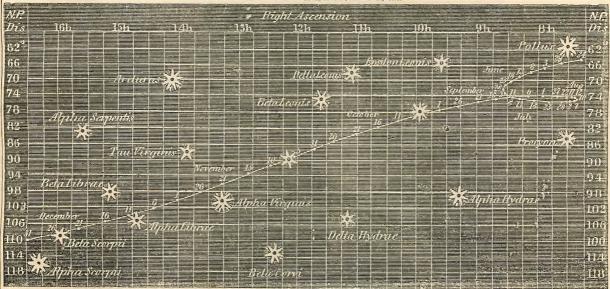
STIFF are the plains with stubble, where so late
Waved golden seas that every breath could sway.
Already from the sad trees drop away
Some early parting leaves, that ante-date
The coming desolation. Now the fate
Of many a goodly bird of guarded life
(Guarded perchance at cost of midnight strife
And human blood) is poising. Thou, his mate,
Pray the white hand yon gunner holds so fast
May still detain him; pray for hostile sky,
Or scorching suns with hideous glare to shine;
Or wish him "troops of friends" of jovial cast;
Or, for a faltering hand and wavering eye,
Wish him thrice glorious nights and fiery wine.

With stained mouth and loose luxuriant dress,
September comes! A reveller, sure, is he,
And dryads' sport; for see! in mirthfulness
They tempt him still with gourd and mulberry.
Yonder the wain, rich-freighted, ploughs the sward,
And yonder still the sunburnt reapers toil;
There champs the mill, and there the garner 's stored,
And there profuse the fowler's feathery spoil.
At eve now pours the yellow harvest-moon
Her beams, which lend enchantment to the hours:
So dews are plentiful, and at her noon
Crown as with coronals the wakeful flowers.
From hedgeway bowers the trailing hops are torn,
Orchards are thinn'd, and purple paints the morn.

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# SEPTEMBER.

PATH OF VENUS FROM MAY 24 TILL DECEMBER 31, 1852.



The Sun is situated north of the Equator till the evening of the 22nd, when he crosses the Equator; going southward, he passes from the sign Virgo (the Virgiu) to that of Libra (the Balance) on the 22nd day at 0h. 41m. P.M., and Autumn commences, he having been in the former sign 39 days, 20 hours, 35 minutes. On the 1st day his distance from the Earth is 95,805,500 miles. He rises and sets on the 23d at the east and west points of the horizon. His meridian altitudes and times of southing are shown daily in the Calendar

On the 1st, the Moon is in the constellation Cetus; on the 2nd enters into On the 1st, the Moon is in the constellation Cetus; on the 2nd enters into Pisces; and on the 3rd, into Cetus again; on the 4th, Aries, passes through Taurus, and on the 7th, is in Gemini, and traversing the Milky Way; on the 10th enters Cancer; on the 11th she is in Leo; on the 13th in Virgo, where she continues until the 17th, when she enters Libra. On the 18th, she is in Scorpio; on the 19th, in Serpentarius and the Milky Way; on the 20th in Sagittarius; on the 21st re-enters the Milky Way; on the 22nd is in Capricornus; on the 24th in Aquarius; on the 25th, in Pisces; on the 3th, in Cetus, and on the 29th, in Pisces; on the 30th, she enters into Cetus, and on the 31st, into Aries.

on the 31st, into Aries.

She is above the horizon when the Sun is below, during the morning hours still the 11th, and from the 26th; and during the evening hours from the 18th. She is near Uranus on the 3rd; Saturn on the 4th; Verus on the 10th; Mercury on the 12th; Mars on the 16th; Jupiter on the 17th; and Uranus on the 30th.

on the 30th.

She is on the Equator on the 1st; is at her greatest north declination on the 3th; crosses the Equator on the 15th; is at her greatest south declination on the 21st; and crosses the Equator a third time during the month on the 28th, going north.

Mercury is in the constellation Leo till the 27th; and is in Virgo till the end of the month. He sets before the Sun throughout the month, and rises before him from the 5th day. He rises on the 7th at 5h. Im. preceding the Sun by 22 minutes; on the 10th, at 4h. 35m.; the 12th, at 4h. 16m.; the 16th, at 4h. 3m.; the 19th, at 4h. 0m.; the 22nd, at 4h. 5m.; and on the last day at 4h. 39m. His time of rising precedes that of the Sun on the 10th, by 52m.; the 13th, by 1h. 16m.; the 16th by 1h. 34m.; from the 19th to the

22nd, by lh. 42m.. and which interval gradually decreases to about 1½h by the end of the month. This planet is therefore well situated for observation by the naked eye from the 10th of this month. He rises on the 10th, at the E. by N., and near this point during the remainder of the month, varying from a little N. of it till the 24th, and a little S. from the 25th of the month. He is moving westward among the stars till the 12th; is stationary among them on the 13th, and is moving eastward from the 14th to the end of the month; is in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 4th; near both the Moon and Pallas on the 12th; at his greatest western elongation on the 20th; and in perihelion on the 21st. For his path in the heavens, and relative position among the stars see the diagram in December.

December.

Venus is in the constellation Cancer till the 24th, and in Leo till the end of the month; she is a morning star, and rises on the 1st at 1h. 42m.

A.M.; on the 15th, at 1h. 33m. A.M., and on the last day at 1h. 44m. A.M.

She shines with brilliancy: she rises near the E.N. E. throughout the month.

She is moving slowly eastward among the stars, and directly towards Regulus; is near the Moon on the 10th, and is at her greatest western clongation on the 30th. on the 30th

MARS is in the constellation Virgo throughout the month; he is an evening star, and sets on the lest at 7th, 53m. P.M., and on the last day at 6th. 4m. P.M. near the W. by S. point at the beginning, and near the W. by S. at the end of the month. He is moving eastward among the stars, and is near the Moon on the 16th. His path in the heavens and relative position to the large stars near him are shown in the diagram in April.



s of onth.	TIM	PASS		NETS SO E MERII			R	JU	PITER'S	SATE	LITES.		occ	ULTAT	rions	OF ST	ARS BY	THE MO	0N.
Days of the Month.	Mercury.	Venus. Morning.	Mars. Aftern.	Jupiter. Aftern.	Satu	rn. U	ranus.		Eeli itellite.	-1	d Satellite Re-appear		Names of tl	ie Stars	Magni- tude.	Times of	& re-an-	At which limb of the Moon	Latitude
1 6 11 16 21 26 30	h. m. Morn. 11 39 11 9 10 52 10 49 10 55 11 4	h. m. 9 10 9 5 9 1 8 58 8 56 8 55 8 55	h. m. 2 28 2 20 2 13 2 6 1 59 1 52 1 47	h. m. 4 16 4 0 3 43 3 26 3 10 2 54 2 41	4 4 3 3 3 2	3 43 23 3	3 43 3 23 3 3 2 43	d. h. 2 7 25 7	m. 13 p.m. 25 p.m.	2	h m. 7 16 1 d Satellite 7 35 1		Eta Gemi Nu Scorp 27 Capric 29 Aquar	oii ornii	4 4 6 6	\ \ 8 \ 3 \\ \ 18 \ 5 \\ 18 \ 6 \\ \ \ 23 \ 10 \\ \ 23 \ 11 \\ \ \ \ 24 \ 11 \end{array}	20 A.M. 25 A.M. 37 P.M. 48 P.M. 21 P.M.	Dark Dark Bright Dark Bright	14° & 84° N. 21° & 71° N. 21° & 69° h. 8°S.&72° N.
and	when sh	CHANGE: e is at her	greatest	listance	of the		T ASCI		anus.		POLAR D AST	RONO	NCES OF 'MICAL T	IME.	LANE		EN ON T		RIDIAN;
		Earth in			Days	Right Ascen- sion.	North Polar Distance	Right Ascen- sion.	North Polar Distance.	Right Ascen- sion.	North Polar Distance.	Right Ascen sion.	- Polar	Right Ascen- sion.	Nort Poli Dista	ar Asce	n- Pola	Ascen-	North Polar Distance.
NE FII FU: AF	RIGEE	1 TER 2 2	6 6 3 3 10 3 0 1 1	m. 4 P.M. 8 P.M. 7 P.M. 15 A.M. 0 A.M. 0 P.M.	1 6 11 16 21 26 30	h m. 10 58 10 39 10 32 10 37 10 55 11 23 11 47	97 58 84 38 82 9 81 5 81 48 84 2 86 33	8 10 8 26 8 43 9 1 9 21	74 20 74 47 75 26 76 17	h. m. 13 11 13 24 13 36 13 49 14 1 14 14 14 25	97 27 98 45 100 1 101 16 102 30 103 42 104 38	15 15	0 106 13 3 106 26 6 106 39 9 106 53 3 107 8 6 107 23	h. m. 3 5 3 5 3 4 3 4 3 3 3 2 3 1	75	12 2 15 2 18 2 22 2 26 2	25 76 1 24 76 1 24 76 1 23 76 1 23 76 1 22 76 2	0 22 33 11 22 33 13 22 33 16 22 33 19 23 33 22 22 33	99 25 99 28 99 31 99 34 8 99 37 7 99 40

#### SEPTEMBER.

THE SIEGE OF DROGHEDA, SEPTEMBER 10, 1649.

THE identical Sword which Oliver Cromwell used at the memorable siege of Drogheda is preserved in the United Service Museum, Whitehall, and it bears on its blade the marks of two musket bullets. The hilt and guard are painted black, and richly ornamented with gilded trophies, arabesques, &c.; the grip is of black shagreen. This sword was inherited by Joshua S. Simmons Smith, Esq., as a collateral descendant of the Protector. It is related that, at the siege of Drogheda, Cromwell's troops mounted the breach twice, and were twice repelled; but that he himself led the third assault, and conquered.

With the Sword is engraved a Watch, also Cromwell's. It bears the name of James Cartier as maker, and is a clock-watch, which strikes the hours; the outer ease is of leather, perforated, and studded with silver. The watch is now in the possession of J. H. Fawkes, Esq., of Farnley Hall.

DEATH OF GENERAL WOLFE, AT QUEBEC, SEPT. 13, 1759. THE Sword here engraved was worn by the gallant Wolfe on the memorable day of his victory and death at Quebec. This relie is silver-mounted; the grip of horn, spirally fluted. The sword-blade has evidently been ground down to its present length from a longer weapon; is of excellent quality, for the maker's name stamped on it shows it was fabricated by Heinrich Koll, at Solingen, a place long celebrated for the excellence of its sword-blades. The scabbard is of black leather, the chape and lockets being of silver. This Sword is in the interesting collection of weapons in the United Service Museum, to which establishment it was presented by George Warde, of Beechmont, Seven Oaks, Esq. Mr. Warde inherited this sword from his great uncle, General the Hon. George Warde, Colonel of the 4th Dragoon Guards, who became possessor of it as executor to General Wolfe's mother, Mrs. Henrietta Wolfe.



BIRTHPLACE OF NELSON-BURNHAM THORPE.

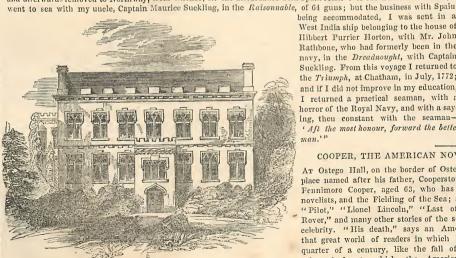
BIRTH OF NELSON, SEPTEMBER 29, 1758.

WE possess many memorials of the illustrious Nelson; but neither of them surpasses in interest the house in which he was born-the Parsonage at Burnham Thorpe, of which parish his father was rector. In Arthur's Life, we have Nelson's own account of his birth and early life:-"I was born Sept. 25th, 1758, in the l'arsonage-house; was sent to the High-school at Norwich, and afterwards removed to Northway, from whence, on the disturbance with Spain relative to the Falkland Islands, I

> being accommodated, I was sent in a West India ship belonging to the house of Hibbert Purrier Horton, with Mr. John Rathbone, who had formerly been in the navy, in the Dreadnought, with Captain Suckling. From this voyage I returned to the Triumph, at Chatham, in July, 1772; and if I did not improve in my education, I returned a practical seaman, with a horror of the Royal Navy, and with a saying, then constant with the seaman-'Aft the most honour, forward the better man."



SWORD OF GENERAL WOLFE. IN THE UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM.



OSTEGO HALL.

SWORD AND WATCH OF OLIVER CROMWELL.

COOPER, THE AMERICAN NOVELIST, DIED SEPT. 14, 1851.

AT Ostego Hall, on the border of Ostego Lake, in central New York (at the place named after his father, Cooperstown), died, on Sept. 14th, 1851, James Fennimore Cooper, aged 63, who has been termed the Horace Vernet of novelists, and the Fielding of the Sea; as attested by his "Spy," "Pioneers," "Pilot," "Lionel Lincoln," "Last of the Mohicans," "Prairie," "Red Rover," and many other stories of the sea, which have earned him world-wide celebrity. "His death," says an American critic, "will resound through that great world of readers in which Mr. Cooper has stood eminent for a quarter of a century, like the fall of one of their great old oaks of our primeval forest, which the American romancer has himself so often described."



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D	D	FESTIVALS, &c.	1	nocs.	o'C	lock.	Height above horizon	Dets.	Af	tern.	Mor	ning.	leigh bove orizo	Mor	ning.		O'Clo	ck.	Moon's	C	Clock.	-				the D
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	3	17TH S. aft. TRIN.	6	6	11	5	$3.4\frac{1}{4}$	5 31	8	1	3	18	$59\frac{1}{4}$	11	13	_ _	_ _		20			5	40	4	55	277
1	M	O. St. Matthew	6	8	11	23	34	5 29	8	35	4	5	61	Aft	ern.				21			5	10	5	30	278
5		Days have decreased 5h	6	10	11	41	$33\frac{1}{2}$	$5^{-}26$	9	19	4	55	$61\frac{3}{4}$	1	22	Li			22			5	45	6	5	279
6	W	Faith	6	12	11	58	$33\frac{1}{4}$	5 24	10	13	5	47	$61\frac{1}{4}$	2	16				(0	W W		6	30	6	55	280
7	Tin	Twilight ends 7h 16m	6	13	12	15	$32\frac{3}{4}$	5 22	11	16	6	41	$59\frac{7}{1}$	3	3				24	111111111111111111111111111111111111111		7	25	8	0	281
8		Length of day 11h 4m	6	15	12	32	32	5 19	Mor	ning.	7	35	553	3	40	-			25			8	45	0	35	282
9	S	St. Denys [C.T.b.	6	17	12	48	32	5 17	0	33	8	30	$51\frac{1}{2}$	4	11	1	-	-	26	1111.1111		10	20	11		283
10	<b>3</b>	18TH S. aft. TRIN.	6	18	13			5 15	1	53	9	24	453	4	38	300		-	$\frac{1}{27}$	200 200		-		No T	-	284
11	$\overline{\mathrm{M}}$	O.Mic.D. Ox.T.b.	6	20	13		0 0 -	5 13	3	16	10	17	391	4	59	200.2	1	-	28	1111 1111		11	40	101	- 1	
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13	W	Moon at 10h 12m P.M.	6	23	13	-	-		1	1	1 1	10	00	5	43			3 1111	67 No. 1			0	55	1	20	286
	Tin	Fire Insur. due	11 -		10	4/	$\frac{30\frac{1}{2}}{201}$		11	10		ern.	27		45				0			1	40	2	0	287
14		10m, at an alt. 47°		25	14	1	004	5 6	1	38	1		$21\frac{1}{2}$		0.5				1			2	20	2	40	288
15	F	AlphaCygni souths 6h 59m. at an alt. 83° 16'		26	14	14	$29\frac{3}{4}$	5 4	9	1	1	56	- , 2	6	35				2			3	0	3	25	289
16	S	Beta Aquarii souths 7h 42m, at an alt. 44° 44'	6	28	14		24	5  2	10	32	2	54	$14\frac{3}{4}$	7	9				3			3	45	4	5	290
	\$	19TH S. aft. TRIN.	U	29	14	38		5  0	11	52	3	53	$13\frac{3}{4}$	7	51				4			4	25	4	50	291
18	M	St. Luke [Ethel.]	6	31	14	50	$28\frac{3}{4}$	4 58	Aft	ern.	4	52	141	8	44				5			5	10	5	35	292
19	$T_U$	Day decreased 6h 9m	6	33	15	0	281	4 56	1	56	5	49	$16\frac{1}{4}$	9	45				)			6	0	6	25	293
20	W	Bat. of Nav. 1827	6	35	15	10	28	4 54	2	38	6	43	191	10	53		11 11		7			6	55	7		294
21	TH	Twilight begins 4h 42m	6	37	15	20	271	4 52	3	9	7	33	23	Morr	ning.		111		8			8	5	8		295
22	F	Twilight ends 6h 14m	6	38	15	29	271	4 50	3	35	8		$27\frac{1}{2}$	0	4		111		9			9	40	10	- 1	296
23	S	Length of night 13h 52m	6	40	15	37	27	4 48	3	56	9		$32\frac{1}{4}$	1	14	111			10			11	5	11		297
24	5	20тн S. aft. TRIN.	111	42	15	44	261	4 46	4	12	9	47	371	2	25	- 10 10			11			1	Tide.	0		298
		St. Crispin	6	43	15	51	$26\frac{1}{4}$	4 44	1	20	10	28	$42\frac{1}{4}$	3	33		3 111	1111	12			0	30	0	- 1	
26	}	Length of day 9h 57m	6		15	57	253	4 42	1	44	11	8	47	4	40		2 1111					1		1		299
27		Fomahant souths 8h 24m, at an altitude of 8°7'		47	16	9	251	4 40	5	7-1	11	-	51±	5	44	-	- -	1 1111	13			1	10	1	30	300
28	Tu	St. Sim. & St. Jude	6	49	16	7	$25\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{4}{4} \frac{40}{38}$	11 -	10	Mori		$31\frac{2}{2}$		54							1	45	2	0	301
29	F	Uranus in opposition to	6						5	18	Mori		7	6	0		_ _	-	15	3		2	15	2	30	302
30	-	the Sun (5h 46m P.M.)	1		16		25	4 37	5	39	U		$55\frac{1}{2}$	8	0		_	-	$16^{\circ}$	-		2	45	3	0	303
	1 -	Alpha Andromedæ souths.		53			$\frac{24\frac{1}{2}}{24\frac{1}{2}}$	4 35	0	4	1	16	$58\frac{1}{2}$	9	6			_	17			3	15	3	30	304
31	\$	21st S. aft. TRIN.	0	55	16	16	$24\frac{1}{4}$	4 34	6	35	2	2	$60\frac{3}{4}$	10	11				18			3	45	4	0	305
	_	40	_						11						,								l		J.	D



S. B.

WINTER's advancing guard October leads, Charging the forests. Every wayward gust Sweeps from the spray a thousand leaves to dust, Or strews with tarnished spoils the spotted meads. Gone is the swallow: in his place succeeds A hardier race of guest birds, whom the North Unkindly drives, with icy breezes, forth. Beside the stacks the full-eyed robin feeds, Promising closer friendship. Winds are raw, And ways are foul. Be you, whose delicate cheek "We would not have the wind salute too roughly," Our household Syrens now: with some old saw, Wedded to music, or some love song, seek

To shame October, that he roars so bluffly.

'MID trees that rain their lavish gold around, October smiles: on either hand a vat, Fresh bubbling with the vineyard's juice; the ground Meanwhile budding chrysanthemums, whereat Pale Flora weeps, for these foretell her doom-A stern imprisonment, till rosy Spring Laughs o'er her chains, and lifts her from the tomb. Now fields look bleach'd, and Summer swift takes wing; O'er all the woods a hectic verdure reigns, False as the flush on sad Consumption's cheek; While bitter portents moan along the plains, And distant mountains wear an aspect bleak. In every gale we hear some farewell sigh, And red leaves murmur as they fall, "We die!"

# OCTOBER.

TELESCOPIC APPEARANCES OF VENUS.



THE SUN is situated south of the Equator, and is moving southward. On the 23rd day, at 5h. 54m. a.m., he passes from the sign Libra (the Balance) to that of Scorpio (the Scorpion), having been in the former sign 30 days 8 hours, 13 minutes. On the 1st day he is 95,624,000 miles from the Earth. He rises and sets on the 1ith at the E by S. and W. by S. points of the horizon. His meridian height, and his time of passing the meridian, are shown daily in the Calendar pages.

On the 1st the Moon is in the constellation Aries; on the 2nd in Taurus; and on the 5th, enters Gemini and the Milky Way; on the 7th she is in Cancer; the 5th, in Leo; on the 11th, in Vigo; on the 14th she passes into Libra; on the 15th, into Scorpio; on the 16th, into Serpentarius and the Milky Way; and on the 17th, enters Sagittarius and the Milky Way gagin; on the 20th she is in Capricornus; on the 22nd, in Aquarius; on the 23rd, in Pisces; on the 27th she enters into Cetus; on the 28th, into Aries; on the 29th, into Taurus; and on the 31st, into Gemini and the Milky Way.

She is above the horizon when the Sun is below, during the morning hours, fill the 11th and after the 25th; and during the evening hours, from the 18th. She is near Saturn on the 15th; Uranus on the 28th, iand Saturn on the 28th.

She is at her greatest north declination on the 6th, is on the Fauctary of the Equator of the 28th.

She is at her greatest north declination on the 6th; is on the Equator on the 12th; at her greatest south declination on the 19th; and crosses the Equator on the 25th.

MERCURY is in the constellation Virgo till the 26th, and in Libra till the

MERCURY is in the constellation Virgo till the 26th, and in Libra till the end of the month. He rises before the Sun till the 18th, and sets before him till the 17th. His times of rising are 4h. 44m. on the 1st; 5h. 22m. on the 7th; and 6h. 32m. on the 18th. These times precede those of the Sun by 1h. 16m. on the 1st, decreasing rapidly to 48m. on the 6th, and to nothing by the 17th. The times of setting after the 18th are within 12m. of those of the Sun; therefore, with the exception of a few days at the beginning of the month, the planet is ill situated for observation. He rises in the E. on the 5th, and in the E. by S. point of the horizon on the 14th. He sets near the W.N.W. towards the end of the month. He is moving eastward among the stars throughout the month. He is situated very near Spica Virginis about the middle of the month, is near the Moon on the 12th, and in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 18th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the surrounding stars, see the diagram in December.

VENUS is in the constellation Leo till the 28th, and in Virgo till the end of the month. She is a morning star: rises on the 1st at 1h. 45m. A.M.; on the 16th at 2h. 9m. A.M.; and on the last day at 2h. 41m. A.M.; near the E.N.E. at the beginning; at the E. by N. about the 20th; and near the E. points of the horizon at the end of the month. She is moving eastward among the stars, and is near the Moon on the 9th.

MARS is in the constellation Libra throughout the month. He is an even-

stars, and is near the Moon on the 9th.

Mans is in the constellation Libra throughout the month. He is an evening star, and sets on the 1st at 6h. 32m. p.m., and on the last day at 5h. 25m. p.m.; near the W.S.W. at the beginning, and the S.W. by W. point at the end of the month. He is moving eastward among the stars; is near Alpha Libræ on the 4th; the Moon on the 15th; and Jupiter on the 27th. His path in the heavens, and relative position to the large stars near him, are shown in the diagram in April.

Jupiter is in the constellation Libra throughout the month. He is visible for some little time after sunset, setting on the 1st day at 7h. 8m. p.m., and on the last day at 5h. 29m. p.m., near the S.W. by W. points of the horizon.

He is moving eastward among the stars, and is near the Moon on the 15th He souths at an altitude decreasing from 21° at the beginning to about 192° at the end of the month.

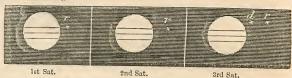
JUPITER'S SATELLITES .- An eclipse of the 1st and one of the 3rd are

Visible.

SATURY is in the constellation Aries throughout the month. He is visible throughout the night, and rises on the 1st at 6h. 47m. P.M., and on the last day at 4h. 59m. P.M., near the E.N.E. point of the horizon. He moves slowly westward among the stars; is near the Moon on the 1st, and again on the again.

28th.

URANUS is in the constellation Aries throughout the month. He rises on the 1st at 6h. 23m. P.M., near E.N.E.; souths the following marning at 38m. after 1h., at an altitude of 52°; on the last day he rises at 4h. 27m. P.M., and passes the meridian at 35m. after 11h. P.M., at an altitude of 51½°; on the 28th he is near the Moon; and on the 29th, is in epposition to the Sun, and therefore favourably situated for observation. He is moving very slowly westward among the stars.



#### APRIL.

(Continued from page 18.)

MARS is in the constellation Cancer throughout the month. He is visible throughout the greater part of the night, and sets on the 1st at 3h. 42m.; and on the last day at 2h. 9m. A.M., near the N.W. by W. point of the horizon. He is moving slowly eastward among the stars, and is near the Moon on the 27th. His path in the heavens, and relative position to the large stars near him.

lim, are shown in the diagram on page 18.

Jupiter is in the constellation Libra throughout the month. He is visible during the greater part of the night, rising on the 1st day at 9h. 51m. r.m., and on the last day at 7h. 32m. r.m., and midway between the E.S.E. and S.E. by E. points of the horizon. He is moving very slowly westward among the stars, and is near the Moon on the 6th. He souths at an altitude of 21½° on the 1st, and of 22° on the last day.

JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—Several eclipses of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd satellites are visible.

JUPITER SOATERED.

are visible.

SATURN is in the constellation Aries throughout the month. He is visible for some little time after sunset during the early part of the month; is near the Moon on the 19th. He sets at 8h. 31m. on the 1st, and at 6h. 54m. on

URANUS is in the constellation Aries throughout the month. He sets on the 1st, at 8h. 3lm. r.m.; on the last day at 6h. 43m. r.m., near the W.N.W. He is near the Moon on the 19th, and in conjunction with the Sun on the 24th; therefore he is badly situated for observation. He is moving slowly.

Days of the Month.	TIME	PASSI	IE PLAN	ETS SOU	JTHI: DIAN	NG, O	R	JU	PITER'S	SATE	ELLITES.		occ	ULTAT	CIONS	OF STAI	S BY T	HE MOO	ON.
Day the M	Mercury. Morning.	Venus.	Mars. Aftern.	Jupiter. Aftern.			Jranus.		Ecl itellite. ippear.	-	f 2nd Satelli Re-appear		Names of the	he Stars	Magni- tude.	Times of earance & earance of	re-on-	At which limb of the Moon	_ WHILE
1 6 11 16 21 26 31	h. m. 11 6 11 18 11 31 11 42 11 53 Aftern. 0 15	h. m. 8 55 8 56 8 57 8 59 9 0 9 2	h. m. 1 46 1 40 1 34 1 28 1 23 1 18 1 13	h. m. 2 38 2 22 2 7 1 51 1 36 1 20 1 5	2 2 1 1 0 0 0	22 1 40 19 58 37 15	1. m. 1 42 1 22 1 1 0 41 0 20 ftern. 1 35	11 5			1 5 33	-	A Star Kap. Cap 30 Pisciu 33 Pisciu	ım .m	4½ - 5		7 P.M. 2 P.M. 9 P.M. 4 P.M. 7 P.M. 8 P.M. 8 P.M.	Dark Dark Bright Dark Bright Dark Bright Dark Bright	N. of 34° N. 31°& 76° N. 3° & 83° N. 7° & 83° N. N.
	MES of C				of the nth.	RIGH Me	T ASUE		AND NO		POLAR I		NCES OF MICAL T	AA'AAA					
	pogee), or a				S	Right Accen- sion.	1	Right Ascen-	1	Right Ascen sion.	North Polar	Righ	North Polar	Right Ascen-	North Pola Distan	Right Ascen-	North Polar Distanc	Right Ascen-	North Polar Distance.
Fu Fu Pe	ST QUART. W MOON RST QUAR LL MOON RIGEE OGEE	ER 1 TER 1	6 10 3 13 7 19 11 8	m, 36 A.M. 14 A.M. 56 P.M. 54 P.M. 0 P.M. 0 A.M.	1 6 11 16 21 26 31	h. m. 11 54 12 26 12 58 13 29 13 54 14 24 14 55	87 15 89 5 85 18 81 37 78 48 75 32	h. m. 9 40 10 0 10 21 10 42 11 3 11 24 11 45	77 19 78 33 79 58 81 32 83 16 85 7 87 5	h, m 14 2 14 4 14 5 15 2 15 3 15 3 15 5	8 104 52 1 105 59 5 107 4 106 6 4 109 4 109 58	h. m 15 2 15 2 15 2 15 3 15 3 15 4 15 4	107 38 107 53 108 8 2 108 23 108 39 1 108 54	h. m. 3 1 3 0 2 59 2 57 2 56 2 54 2 53		7 2 21 3 2 20 9 2 19	76 25 76 28 76 32	h.m. 22 37 22 36 22 36 22 35 22 35 22 35	99 43 99 45 99 47

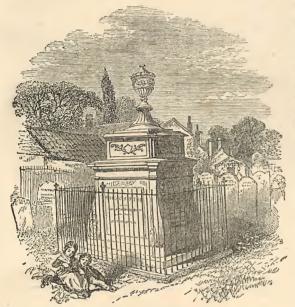
#### OCTOBER.

#### WILLIAM HOGARTH DIED OCTOBER 26, 1764.

HOGARTH died about a month after he had completed his "Finis; or, the Tail-piece," the last time of using his pencil! Nearly on the same day Churchill published his "Independence," in which he referred to his antagonist as a departed genius:—

"Hogarth would draw him (envy must allow), E'en to the life, was Hogarth living now."

The power of pleasing was, however, soon to cease both in painter and poet Hogarth died within four weeks from the publication of this poem; and Churchill survived him only nine days. Hogarth was buried on the south-side of Chiswick churchyard, in a grave, ever which a tomb was subsequently erected by subscription, headed by Garrick, who wrote the following epitaph, which is cut on the north side of the monument, beneath a bas-relief of a laurel, rest-stick, palette with the line of Beauty, a book in-



TOME OF HOGARTH, IN CHISWICK CHURCHYARD.

scribed "Analysis of Beauty," a mask, and a portfolio decorated with oak-leaves and acorns:-

"Farewell, great painter of mankind!
Who reach'd the noblest point of art;
Whose pictured morals charm the mind,
And, through the eye, correct the heart.
If genius fire thee, reader, stay;
If nature touch thee, drop a tear;
If neither move thee, turn away!
For Hogartu's honour'd dust lies here."

The tomb was kept up by subscription among the parishioners of Chiswick; until, in 1851, it fell into decay; but it is hoped this memorial of the "great painter of mankind" will be preserved.

# SIR THOMAS WYATT DIED OCTOBER 11, 1542.

THE ivy-clad pile in the accompanying view is the remains of Allington Castle, on the left bank of the Medway, just below Maidstone, and now occupied as two tenements. Allington was the birth-place of Sir Thomas Wyatt, the accomplished scholar of the time of Henry VIII., who was born here in the year 1503 It was also the seat of his son, Sir Thomas, who suffered for treason against Queen Mary. The father of the elder Sir Thomas, Sir Henry Wyatt, attached himself to the rising fortunes of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII., who placed him early in situations of emolument, so that in 1493 he was able to purchase the castle of Allington. Sir Thomas Wyatt, as an elegant courtier, a statesman of great sagacity and integrity, takes a prominent position in the history of the reign of Henry VIII., who, in 1542, created him steward of the King's manor of Maidstone. The brief remainder of his life he passed in retirement at Allington; hunting, and hawking, and shooting with the bow, and in bad weather devoting himself to the study and composition of verses; but he died October 11, 1542, of fever, brought on by his zeal in attending an unexpected summons from his sovereign. Wyatt has left us writings both in prose and verse; but taking into account the time at which he wrote, his prose is the more remarkable.

How meanly Wyatt estimated the courtier's life, he thus sings:-

"In court to serve decked with fresh array,
Of sugar'd meats feeling the sweet repast,
The life in banquets and sundry kinds of play;
Amid the press the worldly looks to waste;
Hath with it join'd ofttimes such bitter (aste
That whose joys such kind of life to hold,
In prison joys, fetter'd with chains of gold."



ALLINGTON CASTLE, KENT, THE BIRTH-PLACE OF SIR THOMAS WYATT.

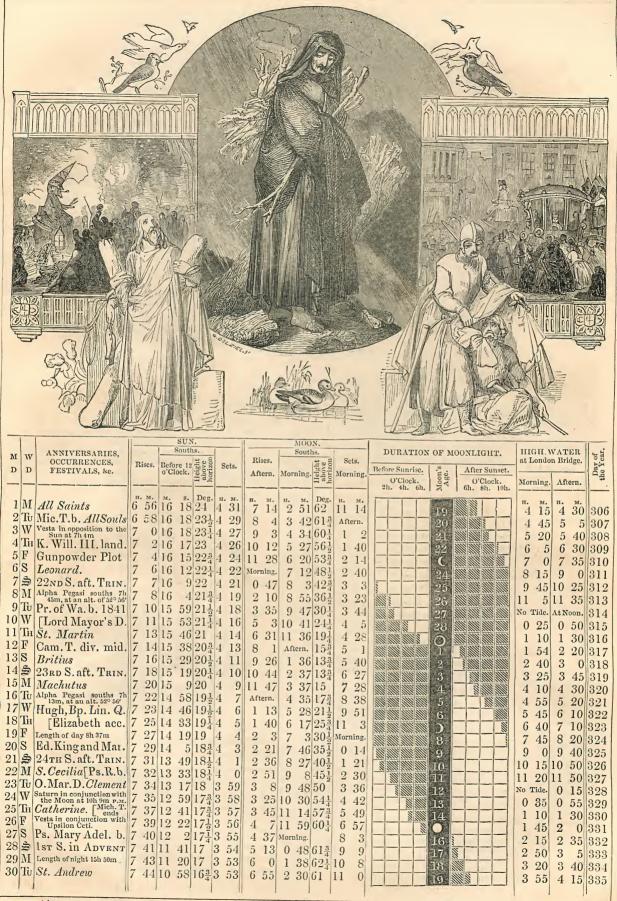
#### CALIFORNIA RECEIVED HER GREAT SEAL, OCTOBER 5, 1849.

This Seal, adopted by a Convention held at San Francisco, was designed by Major R. S. Garnett, of the United States army. Each region wished to be represented in the design. The Sacramento district wanted a gold mine with a miner at work; San Francisco, its harbour and shipping: the Sonoma members thought no seal would be complete without something from their ancient "bear-flag;" whilst those from Los Angelos and San Diego were clamorons for their corn, vines, and olives. These several requirements have been met, as far as possible, in the accompanying design.



GREAT SEAL OF CALIFORNIA, ADOPTED OCT. 5TH, 1849.

Around the bevel of the ring are represented thirty-one stars, being the number of the states of which the Union will consist, upon the admission of California. The foreground figure represents the goddess Minerva, having sprung full-grown from the brain of Jupiter. She is introduced as a type of the political birth of California, without having gone through the probation of a territory. At her feet crouches a grisly bear, feeding upon clusters from a grape-vine, which, with a sheaf of wheat, are emblematic of the characteristics of the country. A miner is engaged at work, with a rocker and bowl at his side, illustrating the golden wealth of the Sacramento, upon whose waters are seen shipping, typical of commercial greatness; and the snow-clad peaks of the Sierra Nevada make up the background. Above, is the Greek motto, "Eureka" (I have found it), applying either to the principle involved in the admission of the State, or the success of the miners at work.





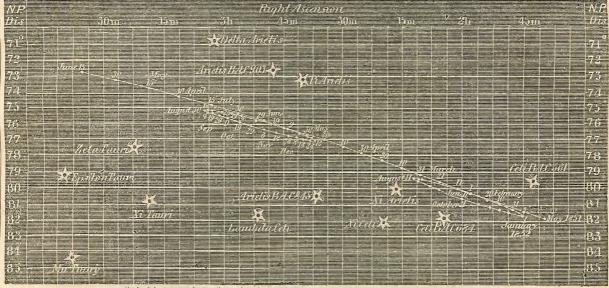
WHEN those we love are in a sullen mood, Small wrong, methinks, to leave them for awhile, Gladly returning for the old kind smile, When the rebellious spirit is subdued. And so with Nature, who hath hours so rude, Man, not enduring them, doth well to fly, And to fair Art bow down, her votary, Till the once gracious presence be renewed. So, black November, vent thy gloomy rage, Hurl thy dank fogs, and whirl thy driving rain, Remorseless, on the wandering traveller's head: Our's be the lighted halls, the well-trod stage, The gladdening sound of music's mystic strain, And the proud dance's maze-till thou art dead. S. B. SULLEN by fits, unloved of all the year, Forlorn November glooms upon the world, Wraps his chill feet among the leaflets sere, And hails aloft the banner'd clouds unfurl'd! No more the sun, with Midas'\* power supreme, Holds a proud court o'er Autumn's yellow vales-Denuded lands now crave each scanty gleam; Hush'd are the rills, and hush'd the nightingales! Dumb, as in fear, the old earth's tuneful bands-Dead the sweet flowers!-and dying day by day Glad Nature's smile! Like Niobe she stands, Her warm life ebbing in a mist of sighs, Her tears congealing in her rueful eyes, Her garments blanch'd, and in her heart decay!

\* Scholars need not be reminded that "his touch" "turned everything into gold."

K.

# NOVEMBER.

PATH OF SATURN FROM MAY 1, 1851, TILL JUNE 15, 1853.



Scale, 6 degrees to 1 inch. Stars of the first magnitude have 8 petals; those of the second 7; the third 6, &c.

The Sun is situated south of the Equator, and is moving southward. He passes on the 22nd day, at 2h, 25m. A.M., from the sign Scorpio (the Scorpion) to that of Sagittarius (the Archer), having been in the former sign 29 days 20 hours 31 minutes. On the 1st day his distance from the Earth is 94,206,000 miles. He rises and sets on the 1st at E.S.E. and W.S.W., and on the 2rth at the S.E. by E. and S.W. by W. points of the horizon. His meridian altitude and his time of southing, in ordinary clock time, are given daily in the Calendar nages

meridian altitude and his time of southing, in ordinary clock time, are given daily in the Calendar pages.

On the 1st, the Moon is in the constellation Gemini and the Milky Way; on the 3rd, enters Cancer; on the 5th, Leo; on the 7th, Virgo, where she remains until the 10th, when she passes into Libra; on the 12th, into Scorpio and Serpentarius, passes through the Milky Way, and on the 14th re-enters Serpentarius. On the 16th, she is in Capricornus; on the 18th, in Aquarius; on the 2cth, in Pisces; on the 2sth, in Cetus; on the 2sth, in Pisces, and in Cetus; on the 24th, in Aries; on the 25th, in Taurus; on the 2sth, in Gemini and the Milky Way; and on the 3cth, in Cancer.

She is above the horizon when the Sun is below, during the morning hours till the 9th, and after the 24th; and during the evening hours after the 16th.

She is near Venus on the 8th; Jupiter and Mercury on the 12th; Mars on the 13th; Uranus on the 24th; and Saturn on the 24th. She is at her greatest north declination on the 2nd; crosses the Equator on the 9th; reaches her greatest south declination on the 15th; is again on the Equator on the 22nd; and a second time at her greatest north declination

MERCURY is in the constellation Libra till the 10th; in Scorpio till the MERCURY is in the constellation Libra till the 10th; in Scorpio till the 15th; and in Serpentarius till the end of the month. He rises after the Sun throughout the month, and sets after him. He sets on the 1st at 4h. 46m.; on the 9th, at 4h. 30m.; on the 18th, at 4h. 40m.; and on the last day, at 4h. 55m. These times follow the setting of the Sun by 14 minutes on the 1st, increasing slowly to one hour on the last day. With the exception of the lest few days of this month, he is badly situated for seeing him. He sets within a few degrees of the N.W. by W. point of the horizon throughout the

month; during the month he is moving castward among the stars. He is near Beta Scorpio on the 10th, and Antares on the 15th; is in aphelion on the 4th; is near Jupiter on the 9th; the Moon on the 12th; and Mars on the 19th. For his path in the heavens, and relative position to the stars, see the diagram in December.

diagram in December.

VENUS is in the constellation Virgo throughout the month. She is a morning star, and rises on the 2nd, at 2h. 46m. a.m.; on the 15th, at 3h. 21m. a.m.; and on the last day, at 4h. 0m. a.m.; near the E. at the beginning, and near the E. by S. points towards the end of the month. She is moving eastward among the stars; is near the Moon on the 8th; and is in perihelion on the 17th.

Mans is in the constellation Scorpic throughout the month. He is an evening star and stars in the left of the 18th and the last of the 18th and 18th and

MARS is in the constellation Scorpio throughout the month. He is an evening star, and sets on the 1st, at 5h. 21m. P.M., and on the last day at 4h. 39m. P.M.; near the S.W. by W. points of the horizon at the beginning, and near the S.W. at the end of the month. He is badly situated for observation. His motion among the stars is eastward; and he is near the Moon on the 13th. His path in the heavens, and relative position to the large stars near him, are shown in the diagram in April.

JUPITER is in the constellation Libra till the 11th; and in Scorpio till the end of the month. He is situated near the Sun, and badly for observation throughout the month: he is near the Moon on the 12th.

JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—The satellites are invisible on account of the

JUPITER'S SATELLITES .- The satellites are invisible, on account of the planet being too near the Sun.

(Continued on page 54.)



of arh.	TIM	IES OF T	HE PLAN			, OR	JU	PITER'S	SATE	LITES.		occ	ULTAT	NONS	OF STAI	RS BY T	не мо	ON.
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(Ar	ogee), or	at her lead Earth in 6	st distance	(Peri-	To she Rig	ht North Polar	Right Ascen-	)	Right Ascen-	North	Right Ascen sion.	North Polar	Right Ascen-	North Polar Distance	Right Ascen-	North	Right Ascen-	North Polar Distance.
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#### GUNPOWDER PLOT, NOVEMBER 5, 1605.

At Ashby St. Leger, near Daventry, remains to this day the gatehouse of the ancient manor of the Catesby family, of whom Robert Catesby was the contriver of the Gunpowder Plot, and is stated to have inveigled, by his persuasive eloquence, several of the other twelve conspirators. They are believed to have met in the room over the gateway, seen in the accompanying view, and the apartment is by the villagers of the neighbourhood called the "Plot Room." Of the thirteen conspirators, five only were engaged in the plot at its commencement; four (probably six) had at one time been Protestants: some took no

Of the thirteen conspirators, five only were engaged in the plot at its commencement; four (probably six) had at one time been Protestants; some took no active part, but furnished part of the money; and three Jesuits, who were privy to the design, counselled and encouraged the conspirators. Catesby was shot with Thomas Percy, by the sheriffs' officers, in attempting to escape at Holbeach, shortly after the discovery of the treason.

Gnido or Guy Fawkes was a soldier of fortune in the Spanish service; he was a native of Yorkshire, and a schoolfellow of Bishop Morton, at York. In the Bodleian Library, at Oxford, are preserved the rusty and shattered remains of the Lantern which Fawkes carried when taken prisoner. It is of iron, and a dark lantern; the movement for inclosing the light being precisely the same as in those in use at the present day; the top, squeezed up and broken, is preserved with it in the case, as is also the socket for the candle. The horn or glass which once filled the door is quite gone. On a brass plate affixed to one side of the Lantern, the following Latin inscription is engraved in script hand:

"Laterna fila ipse quae usus est et cum qua deprehensus Guido Faux in Crypta's subterranea ubi domo Parlamenti diffianda operam dabat. Ex dono Rob. Heywood, nuper Academia procuratoris, Apr. 49, 1641."

And the following is written on a piece of paper, and deposited in the glass case with the Lantern, along with two or three prints and papers relating to the Powder Plot:

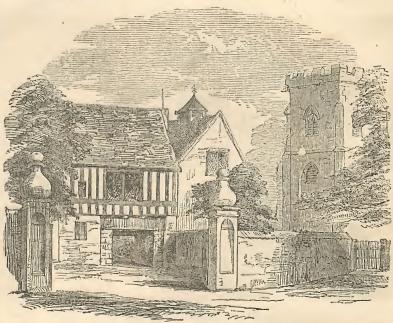
"The very Lantern that was taken from

"The very Lantern that was taken from Guy Fawkes when he was about to blow up the Parliament House. It was given to the University in 1641, ae-eording to the inscription on it, by Robert Heywood, Proetor of the University."

It is constantly asserted by Roman Catholic writers that the priests and others who were executed in the igns of James I. and reigns of James 1. and Elizabeth were martyrs to the faith; and the inference they would draw is, that the Church of England is as open to the charge of persecution as the Church of Rome. It is Church of Rome. It is certain, however, that Elizabeth's advisers did not consider that they were putting men to death for religion; whilst, on the other hand, the martyrs under Queen Mary were committed to the flames as heretics, not

were committed to the flames as heretics, not as traitors or offenders against the laws of the land. They were put to death according to the mode prescribed in cases of heresy; whereas the Papists were both tried and executed for treason, which is an offence against the State. The only way in which it can be said that such persons suffered for religion is this, viz. that their religion led them into treason. From the year 1570 to 1600, Queen Elizabeth and the Protestant religion were constantly exposed to the machinations of the active partisans of the Roman See, who were encouraged by the Pope himself. Every Pontiff pursued the same course. There was a settled purpose at Rome, and indeed throughout the whole Romish confederacy, to dethrone Elizabeth and overturn the Anglican Church. Nor is it a libel on the Church of Rome to say, that in all these proceedings she acted on recognized principles—principles which had received the solemn sanction of her councils. To root out hercesy by any means within their reach was deemed, or, at all events, was asserted to be, a sacred duty incumbent on all the members of the Church of Rome. The doctrine may be denied in the present day, when circumstances, we hope, do not admit of its being carried into practice; but, unquestionably, it was not merely believed as an article of faith in the days of Elizabeth, for attempts were constantly made to enforce the infamous bull of excom-





GATEHOUSE OF CATESBY HALL, ASHBY ST. LEGER.

munication of Pius V., from which the treasons in the reigns of Elizabeth and James naturally flowed. James I. succeeded to the throne at a period when the eyes of Romanists were fastened on England as their prey. A conspiracy was in agitation before the death of Elizabeth; and the confessions and examinations of the guipowder conspirators show that a plot was partly contrived before James's accession.

Catesby Hall is otherwise noted than for its association with the Gunpowder Plot. The house formerly belonged to Sir Richard Catesby, one of the three favourites who ruled the kingdom under Richard III.; the others being Sir Richard Ratcliffe and Viscount Lovell, on whom the following lumorous distich was made:—

"The Bat, the Cat, and Lovell, our Dog.

humorous distieh was made:—

"The Rat, the Cat, and Lovell, our Dog,
Rule all England under the Hog;"
alluding to the King's adoption of a boar as one of the supporters of the Royal arms. After the Battle of Bosworth, this Sir William Catcsby was belieaded at Leieester, and his lands escheated; but Henry VII. (1496) restored them to Catesby's son George, from whom they descended, in course of time, to Sir William Catcsby, who was eonvicted, during the reign of Elizabeth (1581), of harbouring Jesuits here, and eelebrating mass. His son and successor was the above eonspirator, Robert Catesby.

# LANDING OF KING WILLIAM III., NOVEMBER 4, 1688.

LANDING OF KING WILLIAM III., NOVEMBER 4, 1688.

At Whittington, between Chesterfield and Dronfield, is a small public-house, where, in 1688, certain patriotic noblemen met to concert measures for overthrowing the Popish government, and securing the Protestant establishment by the personal influence of the Prince of Orange. The sign of the public-house was then the Coek and Pynot, now the Cock and Magpie. In the annexed representation, the second window to the right of the door belongs to the room where the patriots met, and is now called the "Plotting Parlour;" there is preserved the chair in which sat the Earl of Devonshire, the president. In 1788, the eentenarial day was kept with great pomp by the nobility, gentry, and people of the neighbourhood, who visited the Revolution Parlour, and proceeded from thence in grand procession to Chesterfield. The public-house was sold in 1847, for £735.



"THE REVOLUTION HOUSE," AT WHITTINGTON, DERBYSHIRE.



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	M D	W	ANNIVERSARIES, OCCURRENCES, FESTIVALS, &c.	F	lises.		South re 12 ock.		Sets.		ses.			ive zon	Set		DURATIO Before Sunrise O'Clock, 2h, 4h, 6h	1 4	OONLIGHT.  After Sunset.  O'Clock. 6h. 8h. 10h.	Morning.		lge.	Day of the Year.
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1	29 30 31	W Ti	Venus in conj. with Ps Ophiuchi Sun in perigee at 4h 36n P.M. Silvester			3	1	$15\frac{1}{4}$ $15\frac{1}{2}$ $15\frac{1}{2}$	3 58 3 58 3 59	8 8	19 37		4	4	10 10 11	20 49 14		16 19 20		3 45 4 22 5 0	4 4 5	5 40 25	364 365 366

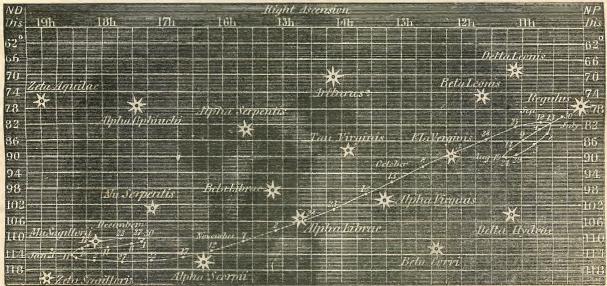
# DECEMBER.

EARTH is again in fetters at thy shrine:
Again, thou conquering Winter; and, with veins
By thy enchantment frozen into chains,
Owns in still patience, King, that she is thine.
There while she lies, expectant of the sign
Of freedom, 'tis her children's nobler part
To mock thy magic. Now, should every heart
Beat warmer, kindlier. Pour the festive wine,
And spread the glittering board, all mindful still
To help the helpless. Strive, as in you lies,
The feeble spirit with strong hope to buoy;
Coxtrol with sterner hand the oppressor's will;
Rescue the erring, dry the orphan's eyes,
And cause the widow's heart to sing for joy.

Welcome, old month of noisy feast and "mime,"
Jovial December! How we bless thy reign!
What though thy locks be strewn with winter's rime,
Though o'er thy pathway pinching gales complain?—
Here is thy home; here at each household hearth,
Where foaming cups are drain'd in love to thee!
When "festal boards" shall "groan" thy praises forth,
And "jest," and "game," and "dance" "go merrilie"!
Bright shines the holly in the "homestead's" blaze,
Sweet flows the "junket" at their peasant meal;
But 'neath thy "Druid plant" glance brighter rays,
And sweeter still "the kiss" some deftly steal!
Chime on, glad bells! foam on, rich cups around!
Blessings are ours, and joyful hearts abound!

#### DECEMBER.

PATH OF MERCURY FROM JULY 30, 1852, TILL JANUARY 21, 1853.



Scale 24 degrees to one men. Stars of the First Magnitude have 8 Petals; those of the Second 7; the Third 6, &c. ,

THE SUN is situated south of the Equator; on the 21st day attains his extreme south position. From the 22nd he is moving northward. He is passing from the sign Sagittarius (the Archer,) to that of Capricornus (the Goat,) completing the tropical year on the 21st day, 3 hours, 13 minutes, P.M., having been in the former sign 29 days, 12 hours, 48 minutes. On the 1st day he is 93,621,300 miles from the Earth, decreasing to 93,403,000 miles on the 31st.

day he is 33,621,300 miles from the Earth, decreasing to 93,403,000 miles on the 31st.

He rises at the beginning at 2°, and about the 20th at 5° S. of the S.E. by E. His meridian altitude and time of southing are daily shown in the Calendar pages. On December 11, there will be an Eclipse of the Sun, but it will not be visible here; it will be visible in the North Pacific Ocean.

On the 1st, the Moon is in the constellation Cancer; on the 2nd, enters Lec; on the 4th, Virgo, where she remains until on the 8th she passes into Libra; on the 9th, into Scoppio; on the 10th, into Scrpentarius and the Milky Way; on the 11th, into Sagittarius and the Milky Way again. On the 13th she enters Capricornus; on the 15th, Aquarius; on the 17th, Pisces; on the 18th, Cetus, and on the 20th, Pisces; on the same day renters Cetus; on the 22nd she is in Aries and Taurus, and on the 26th passes into Gemini and the Milky Way; on the 28th, is in Cancer; on the 29th is in Leo, in which constellation she remains until the end of the month. She is above the horizon when the Sun is below, during the morning hours till the 8th; and after the 23rd, and during the evening hours, from the 16th. She is near Venus on the 8th; Jupiter on the 10th; Mars on the 11th; Mercury on the 12th; Uranus on the 21st, and Saturn on the 22nd. On December 26, there will be a partial Eclipse of the Moon, but which is not visible here; the middle of the eclipse takes place at 1h. 3m. 2.m.

She is on the Equator on the 6th; at her greatest south declination on the 12th; again on the Equator on the 19th; and at her greatest north declination on the 27th.

MERCENT IS ELLANCES SOUTHING, OR

the nave's retains; those of the Second 7; the Third 6, 86., 8

4h. 22m., and at the same time as the Sun on the 21st. The intervals of time after sunset are 1h. 5m. on the 1st, increasing to 1h. 11m. on the 6th, and decreasing from the 9th to 55m. on the 15th; and to 32m. on the 18th. He rises on the 22nd at 7h. 31m.; on the 25th at 7h. 1m.; the 28th at 6h. 39m., and on the 31st at 6h. 26m., and these times precede sunrise by 35 minutes on the 22nd to 1h. 45m. on the last day. This planet is therefore favourably situated for seeing him during the hour following sunset, at the beginning of the month, and situated between the S.W. and the S.W. by W. point of the horizon; and again a little before sunrise at the end of the month, and situated near the S.E. by E. point of the horizon. He is moving eastward among the stars till the 10th; is stationary on the 11th; is moving westward among them till the 30th, and is stationary again on the 31st. He is at his greatest elongation east, on the 2nd; is near the Moon on the 12th, Mars on the 16th; is in Perihelion on the 18th, and is in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 20th. For his path in the heavens and relative position among the stars see the above diagram.

Venus is in the constellation Virgo till the 7th; in Libra till the 27th, and in Scorpio till the end of the month; she is a morning star; rises on the 2nd at 4h. 6m. A.M.; on the 16th at 4h.47m. A.M., and on the last day at 5h. 30m. A.M.; at the E.S. E. on the 9th; and at the S.E. by E. towards the end of the month; she is noving eastward among the stars, and is near the Moon on the 8th.

Mars is in the constellation Sepentarius throughout the month. He is (Continued on page 54.)

RELATIVE POSITION OF EACH SATELLITE TO JUPITER AT THE TIME OF



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99 45 99 43

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of onth.	TIME			NETS SOLE MERII			OR	JU	PITER'S	SATE	LLITES.		occ	ULTAT	cions	OF STAF	S BY T	HE MO	ON.
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Δn	d when sh	e is at her	greatest	distance	nth th	Me	ercury.	V	enus.	V	lars.	Jı	ipiter.	Sat	urn.	Ur	anus.	Net	itune.
	ogee), or ), from the			-	Days	Right Ascen- sion.		Right Ascen-	North Polar Distance.	Right Ascen- sion.	North Polar Distance.	Right Ascen-	Polar	Right Ascen- sion.	North Polar Distanc	Ascen-	North Polar Distance	Right Ascen- sion.	North Polar Distance.
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21 6 0 P.M.

17 25 110 4 17 20 110 16

16 4 16 29

109 5 110 19

113 49 113 26

111 30 111 39

APOGEE ...

#### DECEMBER.

#### THE EARL OF DERWENTWATER EXECUTED FOR HIGH TREASON, DECEMBER 8, 1746.

THE fortunes of the ill-fated Earl of Derwentwater, who devoted himself to a fallen cause, urged by a principle, and paid the penalty upon the scaffold, on Tower-hill, have scarcely at this day ceased to be deplored in Northumberland; whilst the melancholy event is kept in memory by the desolated Hall of Dilston, the seat of the unfortunate nobleman. It is situated about two miles distant from Hexham, in Northumberland, on an eminence at the entrance to a deep woody dell, near the confluence of the Devil-water and the river Tyne. The Hall was rebuilt in 1768, but has fallen to ruin, with the exception of the chapel belonging to it, which is kept in repair, and whose vault contains the remains of the Radcliffe family. Strange tales have mixed themselves with the superstitions of the simple inhabitants of the Devil-water, and the neighbourhood of Corbridge, relating to the portents which accompanied the death of the unfortunate nobleman, and the downfall of an ancient family; and the aurora borealis, which made an extraordinarily vivid appearance in Northumberland on the night of the execution, is still called by the old people Lord Derwentwater's corpse lights. The Earl was denied his last request, to be laid with his ancestors; embodied in a ballad well known in the north country as "Derwentwater's Farewell:"-

"Albeit that here in London town It is my fate to die, Oh, carry me to Northumberland, In my father's grave to lie. There chant my holy requiem In Hexham's holy towers, And let six maids of fair Tynedale Scatter my grave with flowers."

Fields, where there is a stone to his memory, on the north side of the church- Grantham, Lincoln, was born the illustrious Newton, whose fame will last as yard, not far from the tomb of the Pendrells, celebrated for their devotion to an long as the earth shall endure. At his birth he was so little that he might earlier member of the Stuart family, in whose cause the Earl fell a sacrifice. (See have been put into a quart mug. When Dr. Stukeley visited the house in Sketches of Northumbrian Castles, &c., by W. F. S. Gibson, Esq., F.S.A., Second 1727, he was shown Sir Isaac's study, the book-shelves in which were his



VIRGIN AND CHILD, (BYZANTINE SCHOOL.)

### THE NATIVITY.

THE Nativity has been variously commemorated by the early Christian artists. The specimen here engraved is from the Byzantine class, which comprises productions of Eastern art, between the tenth and thirteenth centuries. The present picture is in the Wallerstein Gallery; the master is, of course, unknown: it represents a Virgin and Child, of a peculiar treatment, the drapery consisting entirely of black, edged with red, and heightened with gold. The usual monogrammatic contractions are introduced in the back of the picture, and both figures have nimbi. The painting is round and soft, and deeply-toned in the flesh-tints.



REMAINS OF DILSTON HALL, THE SEAT OF THE LAST EARL OF DERWENTWATER, NORTHUMBERLAND.

# SIR ISAAC NEWTON BORN DECEMBER 25, O.S., 1642.

And his remains were ostensibly interred in the churchyard of St. Giles'-in-the- In the stone-built manor-house of Woolsthorpe, eight miles south of own making, being pieces of deal boxes. The premises were repaired in 1798 by Mr. Turner, then the proprietor, by whom also a marble tablet was placed over the mantelpiece of the room in which Newton was born,-on the first floor, left of the staircase. It bears the inscription-"Sir Isaac Newton. son of Isaac Newton, lord of the manor of Woolsthorpe, was born in this room, on the 25th of December, 1642," At the foot are the lines from Pope :-

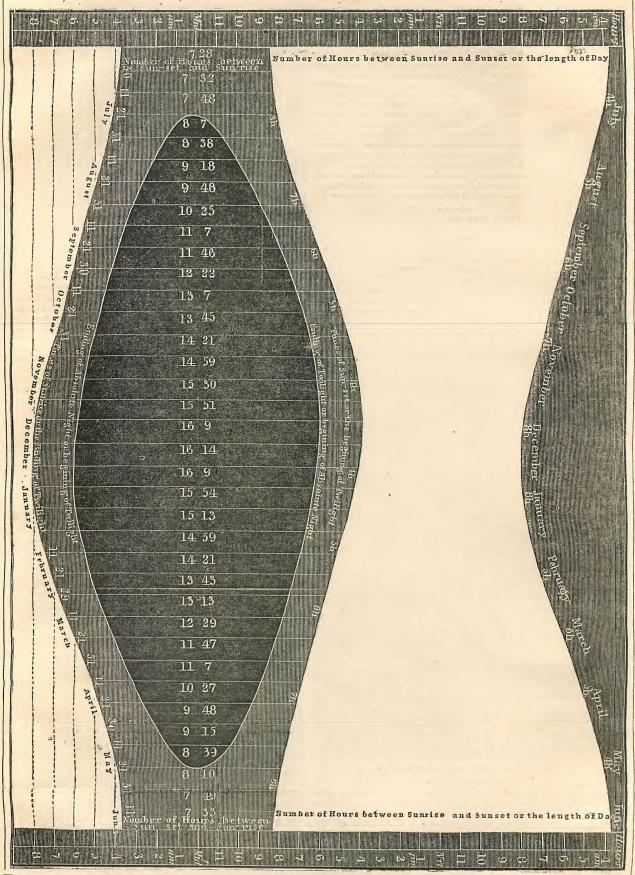
> " Nature and Nature's laws lay hid in night; God said, 'Let Newton be,' and all was light,"

In a room on the same floor is preserved the oaken study; two dials are engraved upon the southern wall, but the styles are wanting. The celebrated apple-tree, the fall of one of the apples of which is said to have turned th: thoughts of Newton to the subject of gravitation, was blown down by the wind about 16 years since; but another tree was grafted on its stock.

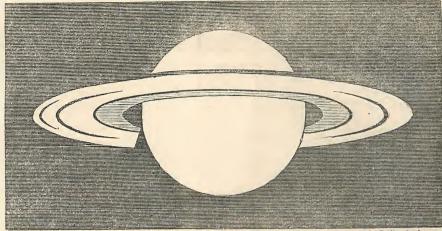


BIRTH-PLACE OF SIR ISAAC NEWTON, WOOLSTHORPE MANOR-HOUSE LINCOLNSHIRE.

A DIAGRAM, SHOWING THE TIMES OF SUN-RISING AND SETTING, THE LIMITS OF TWILIGHT, THE LENGTHS OF DAY AND NIGHT, ETC., FOR THE WHOLE YEAR, ADAPTED TO THE LATITUDE OF LONDON AND ADJACENT PLACES, FOR THE YEAR 1852.



A SKETCH OF SATURN AS SEEN BY MR. DAWES, DECEMBER, 1850, ALTERED FOR A NON-INVERTING TELESCOPE.



Explanation of Diagram on the opposite page.

Explanation of Diagram on the opposite page.

The numbers in the boundary columns, on either side, show the hour of the day; those placed on the upper line of sun-rising, and near the names of the months at the top of the diagram, show the hour of sunrise; those placed near the line of sunset show the times of sun-setting, or beginning of twilight, the limits of which are shown by the boundary-line of the dark oxigure, indicative of the length of absolute night at the different seasons of the year; those numbers on the lower line of sunrise show the days of the month; and the dotted lines below the diagram, joining the numbers on either side with the boundary line, indicate the times of sunrise, as similar lines, drawn from the other numbers to the place of the other phenomena, indicate the times of sun-rising and setting, the length of day and night, with the duration of twilight. The numbers which are written over the lines, in the period of night, show the number of hours the Sun is below the horizon on that day. Thus, 7h. 28m., the first number on the diagram, shows that the Sun, on June 21, is 7h. 28m. below the horizon; and if this number be taken from 24 hours, the difference, namely, 16h. 32m., gives the number of hours the Sun is above the horizon, or the length of the day; and in this way the length of both day and night can readily be found, throughout the year.

ON THE PLANET SATURN.

ON THE PLANET SATURN.

ON THE PLANET SATURN.

Towards the close of last year, and the commencement of the present, great interest was excited by the discovery of an additional inner ring to Saturn. The following letter was published at the time of its discovery by Mr. Bond, of Cambridge, United States:—

"Discovery of a third ring round the Planet Saturn," Dec. 3, 1850.
"Letters received from Boston, by the Africa, announce the discovery, on the night of the 15th ultimo, of a third ring round the planet Saturn—a phenomenon which had for some time been suspected. It was announced that this important fact was ascertained by the astronomer at the Observatory at Cambridge (U.S.A.). It is interior to the two others, and therefore its distance from the body of the planet must be small. It was well observed through the great equatorial, with powers varying from 150 to 900; the evening for astronomical observations was remarkably fine, perhaps the finest since the establishment of the observatory, although singularly enough the sky was so hazy, that to the naked eye only the brighter stars were visible. It will be remembered, that the eighth satellite of this planet was also discovered at Cambridge, by Mr. Bond, about two years since."

This discovery has been subsequently confirmed, by various observations—those made by the Rev. W. R. Dawes, and published in the Proceedings of the R.A.S. are subjoined.

Mr. Daves observes.—"(After the re-establishment of my observatory at

also discovered at Cambridge, by Mr. Bond, about two years since."

This discovery has been subsequently confirmed, by various observations—those made by the Rev. W. R. Dawes, and published in the Proceedings of the R.A.S. are subjoined.

Mr. Dawes observes:—"After the re-establishment of my observatory at my present residence, until the last week in November, the state of the air was very unfavourable for observation. During that week, and the first of this month, some good opportunities have occurred; and I beg leave to lay before the Royal Astronomical Society a few extracts from my observatory journal, relating to the telescopic appearances of the ring of Saturn, which have been in some respects remarkable.

"1850, Nov. 23.—With \$\frac{1}{2}\$ foot equatorial refraction. Saturn—power 125. Very brilliant and sharply defined. Now and then fancied a faint lucid point near the following arm of the ring; but it was not satisfactorily verified with 425. While looking steadily at it (with power 425), some very good views of the planet occurred, and, I sometimes suspected that the outer ring had a short and narrow line upon it near its extremity. On scrutinising the preceding arm I occasionally obtain the same impression.

"The following morning I received a letter from Mr. Lassell, dated Nov. 22, in which he says:—'Last night, in about a single hour of fine sky, I was favoured with a view of Saturn, accompanied by his eight satellites; some of them in trying positions.' Mr. Lassell adda: 'I had repeated impressions of a secondary impression; and if it be real, it is one-third of the breadth of the outer ring from its outer edge. The suspicion was the same from both anse. Powers from 219 to 614; full aperture always—viz., 24 inches,"

"Nov. 25.—Clear night, and occasionally telescopic vision. Saturn, with power 425, with which the phenomena of the planet were better brought out.

"November 29—Sharp frost, clear day. Saturn, 6h. 45m. G.M.T. Haying applied high powers, and viewed the planet steadily for a considerable

"8h. 40m. Examined Saturn with the Dollond micrometer and Barlowlens, power 375. Vision is occasionally fine. At times I am pretty sure of the lines on the extremities of the outer ring; but rather most so on the following side. The preceding extremity seems rather more dusky than the following one, and scarcely so distinct. There is an exceedingly narrow black line on the ball at the southern edge of the ring where it crosses the planet; and it is slightly broader at the east and west edges of the ball than near its middle. It is, perhaps, one-third of the breadth of the shadow of the ring one third of the heradth of the shadow of the ring on the ball to the north of the ring. What can it be? It looks like a shadow; but how can the shadow of the ring be visible both on the north and south sides of it?

"8h. 55m. The interior portion of the ring is rather suddenly shaded off, and, towards the inner edge, scarcely reflects sufficient light to be always sure of its outline. It has struck me, that the dark line which I see at the southern edge of the ring, where it crosses the ball, is nothing else but this shaded, or rather unreflective, portion of the ring, which at this part is projected into a very narrow line; but it certainly appears to widen a little towards the edges of the ball. On further consideration, I believe this must be the true explanation of this narrow dark line, which I cannot otherwise account for. The dusky portion of the inner ring, which I have particularly described and recorded to-night, I saw very well, and precisely in the same way, on the 25th. It sappearance is very much like that of a dull, unreflective portion of the Moon, when the Sun is shining upon it very obliquely. I think its breadth is rather less than that of the inner portion of the outer ring.

"On Dec. 2nd, I was favoured with a visit from Mr. Lassell, and the evening of the 3rd proving fine, the telseope, and with these the planet was subjected to a careful spruiny. A wheel of convex lenses, made by Dollond for Mr. Lasse

he following small Planets are in Opposition to the Sun during the year 1852.

The following small Planets are in Opposition to the Sun during the year 1852.

Flora, on March 1st, souths at 2h. 14m. a.m., at an altitude of 42½°; on the 15th, at 1h. 6m. a.m., at an altitude of 44° 20°; on the 24th she is in opposition to the Sun, and souths at an altitude of 45½°; on April 10th, she souths at 10h. 57m. p.m., at an altitude of 47½°.

Juno, on September 1st, souths at 1h. 43m. a.m., at an altitude of 39° 38′; on the 15th, at 0h. 42m. a.m., at an altitude of 36° 50′; on September 24th, she is in opposition to the Sun, and souths at an altitude of 34° 49′; on the last day, she souths at 11h. 29m. p.m., at an altitude of 33½°, and on October 15th, she souths at 10h. 21m. p.m., at an altitude of 30½°.

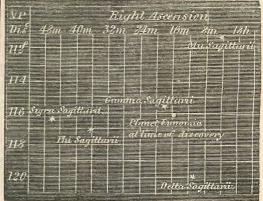
Vesta, on October 1st, souths at 2h. 36m. a.m., at an altitude of 46½°; on the 15th, at 1h. 34m. a.m., at an altitude of 45½°; on November 3rd, she is in opposition to the Sun, and souths at an altitude of 44°; on the 15th, she souths at 10h. 56m. p.m., at an altitude of 43½°; and on the last day, at 9h. 5m. p.m., at an altitude of 43½°; and on the last day, at 9h. 5m. p.m., at an altitude of 43½°; and on the last day, at 9h.

# DISCOVERY OF TWO NEW PLANETS IN THE YEAR 1851.

Place in the Heavens occupied by the New Planet Irene, on its discovery by Mr. Hind, on May 19, 1851.

North Polar	Hight Ascension
	32m 24m 16m 8m 16h 52m 44m 36 28n
7070	*Zeta Ophinchi   Jibre 334 R.4.6
71/3	Granne Libras
_	Irone May 19.131
105	Place occupied by Irone June 31
107	Phi Ophinelij Oniocon Librae

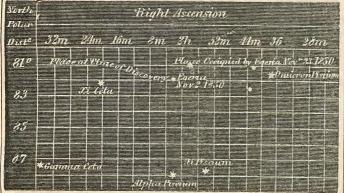
Place in the Heavensoccupied by the New Planet "Eunomia," on its discovery by Dr. A. de Gasparis, on July 29th, 1851, at Naples.



Seale 6 degrees to one inch.

This planet was discovered by Dr. A. de Gasparis, at Naples on July 2018. He estimates its magnitude as that of a star of the ninth magnitude. This makes fourteen of these small planets.

Place in the Heavens occupied by the New Planet Egeria, on its discovery by Dr. Annibal de Gasparis, on November 2, 1850.



TIMES OF THE POLE STAR BEING ON THE MERIDIAN, OR DUE NORTH, DURING THE YEAR 1852.

The Pole Star being situated at the distance of 140 from the North Pole, describes a small circle round it once in 24 hours, and is therefore on the meridian, or due north, twice every day, once above the point round which it revolves, and once below it. The following are the times on the 1st day of every month this year that the Pole Star is ostiunted, and at no other time is this star due north on those days.

H. M. S.	11. M. S.
Jan. 1 at 6 25 27 A.M. below the Pole.	and 6 23 29 P.M. above the Pole.
15 5 20 10	5 28 14 ,, ,,
Feb. 1, 4 23 8	4 01 10
16 9 9 64	0 05 50
Nach 1 . 9 28 17	0 40 40
15 , 1 33 28 ,	1 01 00
Auril 1 0 26 45	0.94 47
15 , 11 29 44 ,, above the Pole, a	nd 11 07 40 halam 41 . D.1.
May 1 10 9d 65	10 94 57
15 , 9 32 0 ,	0.20 0
June 1 9 25 20	0 00 00
15 # 20 00	0 00 00
July 1 0 97 40	C 95 40
15 5 29 55	5 20 69
Aire 1 400 10	4 91 90
	2 20 27
Sout 1 9 94 44	0.00 10
	1 02 40
Out 1 0.90 to	0.04.50
10 11 00 10 11 11 11 11	nd 11 90 0 shows the Dela
Nov 1 10 92 4	10 21 6 above the Pole.
15 0 07 57	0 95 50
Dog 1 9 91 64	0 99 40
15 7 40 40	P 07 44
21 6 26 24	C 9.1 9C
,, 31 ,, 6 26 34 ,, ,,	6 24 36 ,, ,,

From these times those of the meridian passage of the star can be easily calculated for any other day in every month.

All stars whose angular distance from the North Pole is less than the colatitude of the place of observation, are on the meridian twice every day; and all stars whose distance from the North Pole is greater than the colatitude of the place, are on the meridian once only every day; and at these times they are situated south.

#### ASTRONOMICAL INTELLIGENCE.

(Continued from page 26.)

JUPITER is in the constellation Libra throughout the month. He sets on JUPITER is in the constellation Libra throughout the month. He sets on the list at 21, 54m. A.M.; and on the last day at 0h. 55m.'A.M., near the W.S.W. point of the horizon. He is moving very slowly westward among the stars; is near the Moon on the 27th; he souths at an altitude of about 23½° on the list increasing to about 23½° on the last day.

JUPITER'S SATELLITES.—Some collipses of the 1st and 2nd, and one of the 3rd or wishing.

the 3rd are visible.

SATURN is in the constellation Aries throughout the month. He is a morning star, and rises on the 1st at 2h. 44m. A.M., and on the last day at 0h. 57m. A.M., near the E.N.E. point of the horizon. He is near the Moon on the 14th.

URANUS is in the constellation Aries throughout the month. He rises on the 1stat 2h. 20m. A.M., and on the last day at 0h. 99m. A.M. near E.N.E. He is near the Moon on the 13th; he is moving slowly eastward among the stars.

#### (Continued from page 30.)

(Continued from page 30.)

JUPITER is in the constellation Libra throughout the month. He is an evening star, and sets on the let at 51m. after midnight; and on the last day at 10h. 57m. F.M., near the W.S.W. point of the horizon. He is almost stationary among the stars throughout the month. He is near the Moon on the 24th. He souths at an altitude of 28½ on the 1st day, and 23½ on the last day, and 21½ on the last day, and 21½ on the last day, and 10 the last day, at 10th. He rises on the 1st day at 0h. 53m. A.M., and on the last day, at 11h. 4m. F.M., near the E.N.E. points of the horizon. He moves slowly eastward among the stars, and is near the Moon on the 11th.

URANUS is in the constellation Aries throughout the month. He rises on the 1st at 0h. 25m. A.M., and on the last day, at 10h. 33m. F.M., near E.N.E. He is near the Moon on the 10th. He is moving very slowly eastward among the stars.

(Continued from page 46.)

(Continued from page 46.)

Saturn is in the constellation Aries throughout the month. He is visible throughout the night, rising on the lat at 4h. 51m. P.M., and before sunset after the 10th. He sets on the last day at 5h. 16m. A.M.; he rises near the E.N.E. points of the horizon. He is near the Moon on the 24th. He is stationary among the stars towards the end of the month.

Uranus is in the constellation Aries throughout the month. He rises on the 1st at 4h. 19m. P.M., souths at 11h. 31m. P.M., and sets at 43m. after 6h. on the following morning; on the last day he rises at 2h. 22m. P.M.; souths at 91h. 33m. P.M., at an altitude of 51½°; and sets the following morning at 44m. after 4h. He is near the Moon on the 24th. He is moving very slowly westward among the stars. westward among the stars.

(Continued from page 50.)

badly situated for observation, being visible only some little time after sunset near the S.W. horizon. He sets on the 1st at 4h. 38m. p.M., and on the last day at 4h. 25m. p.M. He is moving eastward among the stars. His path in the heavens and relative position to the large stars near him are

path in the Heavens and relative position to the large stars near him are shown in the diagram in April.

Jupiter is in the constellation Sagittarius throughout the month. He is visible for some little time before sunrise. He rises on 1st at 7h. 18m. a.m., and on the last day at 6h. a.m. near the S.E. by E. point of the horizon.

Jupiter's Satellites.—The Sattelites are invisible on account of the planet being too near the Sun till the 20th; an Eclipse is visible on the 30th.

Saturn is in the constellation Aries throughout the month; he is visible till early in the morning, and sets at 5h. 12m, on the 1st, and at 3h. 8m. on the last day. He moves slowly eastward among the stars; and is near the Moon on the 22nd. the last day. He Moon on the 22nd.

URANUS is in the constellation Aries throughout the month. He souths on the 1st day at 9h. 29m. P.M., and sets the following morning at 40m. after, to near W.N.W; on the last day he souths at 7h. 28m. P.M., at an altitude of 50°, and sets the following morning at 42m. after 2h. He is near the Moon on the 21st; he is moving very slowly westward among the stars.

Occultations of Delta 1 Tauri and Delta 3 Tauri by the Moon, on February Occultation of Zeta Tauri by the Moon, April 23rd, 1852, as seen through a telescope which inverts.



The star disappears at the dark limb of the Moon at 10h. 34m. P.M., and re-appears at the bright limb at



The stardisappears at the dark limb of the Moon at 11h.57m, P.M., and re-appears at the bright limb at 0h.41m. A.M.

Does not invert.

Occultation of Nu Virginis by the Moon, May 27th, 1852, as seen through a telescope which



The star disappears at the dark limb of the Moon at 7h. 14m. P.M., and reappears at the bright limb at 7h. 44m. P.M.

Occultations of Eta Geminorum and Nu Scorpii by the Moon, September 1852, as seen through a telescope which inverts. Gamma Scorpii, Sept. 18th.

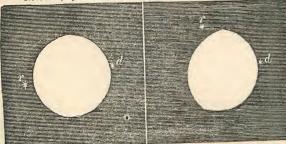
Eta Geminorum, Sept. 8th.



The star disappears at the dark limb of the Moon at 2h. 20m. A.M., and re-appears at the bright limb at 3h. 25m. A.M.

The star disappears at the dark limb of the Moon at 5h. 37m. P.M., and re-appears at the bright limb at 6h. 48m. P.M.

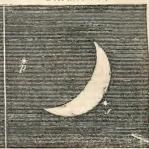
Occultations of the Stars Epsilon Tauri and Omicron Tauri by the Moon, on Nov. 28th, Omicron Tauri. Nov. 26th, Epsilon Tauri.



The star disappears at the dark limb of the Moon at 8h. 57m. P.M., and re-appears, at the bright limb at 10h. 11m. P.M.

The star disappears at the dark limb of the Moon at 1h. 55m. A.M., and re-appears at the bright limb at

Inverts.



The star will disappear at the dark limb of the Moon at 9h. 50m. [P.M., and re-appear at the bright limb at 10h. 43m. P.M.

Occultations of the Stars 33 Piscium and 3 Tauri by the Moon, on August, 1852.

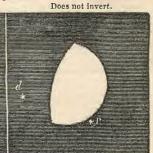
33 Piscium, August 3rd

The star disappears at the dark limb of the Moon at 10h. 55m. P.M., and re-appears at the bright limb at 11h. 36m. P.M.



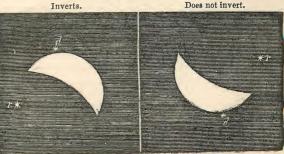
The star disappears at the dark limb of the Moon at lh. 5m. a.m., and re-appears at the bright limb at 1h. 53m. a.m.

Occultation of Mu Capricorni on October 21st, 1852, as seen through a telescope which Inverts.



The star disappears at the dark limb of the Moon at 6h. 29m. P.M., and reappears at the bright limb at 7h. 34m. P.M.

Occultation of Nu Virginis by the Moon, on December 5, 1852, as seen through a telescope which



The star disappears at the dark limb of the Moon at 3h. 20m. A.M., and reappears at the bright limb at 4h. 20m. A.M.

SUMMARY OF THE PERSONS OF NOTE OR TITLE WHO HAVE DIED WITHIN THE YEAR.

\*.\* Detailed biographical notices of all these persons are to be found in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

12th Jan .- ALFORD, Viscount, John Hume Egerton, eldest son and heir-

12th Jan.—ALFORD, Viscount, John Hume Egerton, eldest son and heirapparent of the present Earl Brownlow; born 15th October, 1812.

2th Jan.—GORDON, Sir James Willoughby, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.H., a distinguished general in the British service, eldest son of Captain Francis Grant, R.N.; born in 1772.

12th Jan.—NEWCASTLE, fourth Duke of, Henry Pelham Fiennes Pelham Clinton, K.G.; born in 1785; distinguished in politics for unbending consistency, and for determined hostility to the progress of liberal opinions.

In Jan.—BLACKWOOD, Sir Henry Martin, Bart., a Captain and officer of distinction in the Royal Navy, son of Admiral Sir Henry Blackwood, Bart.; born 11th June, 1801.

2th Jan.—HAVILAND, John, M.D., Regius Professor of Medicine in the University of Cambridge; born in 1785.

20th Dec., 1849.—HOWISON, William, A.R.S.A., a well-known line engraver; born at Edinburgh in 1788, and died there.

In Jan.—HASTINGS, Paulyn Reginald Serlo Rawdon Hastings, third Marquis of; born 2nd June, 1832; succeeded 13th Jan., 1844.

14th Jan.—SOMERSET, The Rev. Lord William George Henry, Prebendary of Bristol, sixth son of the fifth Duke of Beaufort; born 2nd Sep., 1784.

11th Jan.—LORAINE, Sir Henry Claude, Bart.

20th Jan.—GROSVENOR, Field-Marshal Thomas, of Sewell Court, a distinguished officer in the British service; born in 1764.

29th Jan.—MAXWELL, W. Hamilton, the popular author of "Wild Sports of the West," and other works.

17th Jan.—NORTHAMPTON, Spencer Joshua Awlyne Compton, second Marquis of, the intelligent President of the Royal Society; born 2nd Jan., 1790.

23rd Jan .- DALMENY, Archibald, Lord, son of the fourth Earl of Rose-

berry; born 2nd Oct., 1809.

19th Jan.—TAYLOR, Captain Lord Robert, second son of the present Marquis of Headfort; born 7th Nov., 1826; died in consequence of a blow received

received.

In Jan.—BURGHERSH, Ernest, Lord, eldest son of the present Earl of Westmoreland; born 7th Jan., 1824.

30th Jan.—WARWICK, Sarah, Countess of, wife of the present Earl of Brooke and Warwick.

30th Jan.—LAWLEY, Sir Francis, Bart.

8th Feb.—BEXLEY, Nicholas Vansittart, Baron; born 29th April, 1766. He formerly held many ministerial appointments; his title is now extinct.

21st Jan., aged 53.—SHELLEY, Mrs., author of "Frankenstein," "The Last Man," &c.; daughter of William Godwin, and wife of Percy Bysshe Shelley, the poet.

27th Jan:—AUDUBON, John James, the great American naturalist, aged 76.

9th Feb.—CASTLEMAINE, Florinda, Dowager Viscountess, widow of the first Viscount; aged 88.

9th Feb.—CASTLEMAINE, Florinda, Dowager Viscountess, widow of the first Viscount; aged 88.
24th Jan., aged 63.—HAYNES, James, a dramatic writer of note, and one of the editors of the "Morning Herald;" author of the tragedies of "Conscience," and "Mary Stuart."
25th Feb.—BARLOW, Sir William Owen, Bart., a barrister and bencher of the Middle Temple, aged 76.
3rd March, aged 70.—HARRINGTON, Charles Stanhope, fourth Earl of, formerly well known in fashionable life, and as the friend of George IV.; married, 7th April, 1831, Miss Maria Foote.
In March.—BERNERS, The Rev. Henry Wilson, Lord; born 1st Oct., 1762.
4th March.—DE L'ISLE and DUDLEY, Philip Charles Sidney, first Baron; born 11th March, 1800; married Lady Sophia Fitzclarence.
In March, aged 70.—PIRIE, Sir John, Alderman, and in 1841 Lord Mayor of London.

London.

In March, aged 70.—PIRIE, Sir John, Alderman, and in 1841 Lord Mayor of London.

7th March, aged 57.—HOOD, Sir Alexander, Bart., M.P.

3rd March, aged 56.—EAST, Sir East George Clayton, Bart.

9th March, aged 81.—SEFTON, Maria, Countess Dowager, widow of Philip, second Earl of Sefton.

15th March.—ALBEM ARLE, Augustus Frederick Keppel, fifth Earl of; born 2nd June, 1794.

9th March.—WALLER, Sir Edmund, Bart.

11n March.—NEWARK, Emily, Viscountess, widow of Charles, Viscount Newark, eldest son of the present Earl Manvers.

In March.—NOEL, The Hon. and Rev. Gerard Thomas, Canon of Winchester, brother of the present Earl of Gainsborough.

27th Feb., aged 83.—TOBIN, Sir John, Kht., an eminent Liverpool merchant. In March, aged 83.—TOBIN, Sir John, Kht., an eminent Liverpool merchant. In March, aged 83.—MORTHOOTE, Sir Stafford Henry, Bart.

21st March.—DACRE, Thomas Brand, twentieth Baron; born 1774.

17th March, aged 83.—NORTHOOTE, Sir Stafford Henry, Bart.

21st March.—HAMILTON, Admiral Sir Edward; born 12th March, 1772; second son of the late Captain Sir John Hamilton, Bart., R.N.

27th March.—HEATHCOTE, Sir Gilbert, Batt.; horn in 1773.

3rd April.—LANSDOWNE, Louisa Emma, Marchioness of, fifth daughter of Henry Thomas, second Earl of Ilchester, and cousin to Charles James Fox; married, in 1808, to the present Marquis of Lansdowne.

1st April.—NICOLAS, Rear-Admiral John Toup, C.B., K.H., a distinguished officer in the British navy; brother of the late Sir Harris Nicolas, the able and gifted antiquary, historian, and writer; born 22nd Feb. 1788; entered the navy in 1797.

4th April.—RUSHTON, Edward, stipendiary magistrate at Liverpool, and barrister-at-law.

In April.—BULLON, Sir William, Batt., of Lismullen, county Meath.

barrister-at-law.

In April.—DILLON, Sir William, Batt., of Lismullen, county Meath.

In April.—TREVELYAN, Maria, Dowager Lady, widow of the late Sir

In April.—TREVELYAN, Maria, Dowager Lady, widow of the late Sir John Trevelyau, Bart.

18th April.—LANGDALE, Henry Bickersteth, Lord; an eminent Chancery lawyer, and Master of the Rolls; born 18th June, 1783; appointed to the Rolls in 1836.

2nd April.—MACLEOD, Lieutenant-General Sir John, K.C.H.; entered the British service in 1793; made Lieutenant-General in 1837.

2lst Feb.—HILL, Major-General Sir Dudley St. Leger, K.C.B.; born in 1790; made a Major-General in 1811; dide in India.

20th April, aged 76.—HUNTER, Sir Claudius Stephen, Bart., Alderman, and formerly Lord Mayor of the City of London.

2sth April.—CODRINGTON, Admiral Sir Edward, G.C.B.; a distinguished British naval officer, the hero of Navarino; born in 1770; made Admiral of the White in 1841.

In April.—RADNOR, Judith Anne, Countess of, wife of the present Earl Radnor, and third daughter of Sir H. P. St. John Mildmay, Bart.

29th April.—COTTENHAM, Earl of, and Lord Chancellor of England, Charles Christopher Pepps; a great equity lawyer; born in 1781; Master of the Rolls in 1834; Lord Chancellor in 1836 and in 1816.

2nd May.—BANTRY, Earl of, Richard White; born 6th August, 1767.

23rd April.—MONTFORT, Henry Bromley, third Baron; born in 1773; title extinct

title extinct.

Gth May.—NEWRY, Viscount Francis Jack Needham, eldest son of Francis Jack, present Earl of Kilmory; born 2nd February, 1815.

In May.—DOWTON, William, a celebrated comic actor; born in Exeter,

26th April.—WAYLETT, Mrs., a distinguished vocalist and actress; born in 1800; married twice. Her second husband was the late Mr. Alexander Lee, the composer, who died of grief for her.
7th May, aged 86.—AFFLECK, the Rev. Sir Robert, Bart., M.A., vicar of

7th May, aged 86.—AFFLECK, the Rev. Sir Robert, Bart., M.A., vicar of Finedon, Northamptonshire.
7th May, aged 66.—INGRAM, the Rev. Edward Winnington, Canon of Worcester Cathedral.
14th May.—STRATHALLAN, James Andrew John Lawrence Drummond, Viscount; born 24th March, 1767.
15th May.—LEUCHTENBERG, Augusta Amelia, Duchess Dowager of; late Vice-Queen of Italy, and widow of the famous Eugène Beauharnois, Napoleon's step-son; born the 1st June, 1788.
In May.—ARDEN, Margaret Elizabeth, Dowager Lady, widow of Charles George, Baron Arden, and mother of the present Earl of Egmont.
2nd June.—SHAFTESBURY, Cropley Ashley Cooper, sixth Earl of; born 27th December, 1768.

27th December, 1768.
May 25th, at Florence.—SHIEL, the Right Hon. Richard Lalor, the celebrated

and young a control of the control of the control of the center and states and the control of th

Advocates, President of the S. A. of Scotland.

6th June.—GARDINER, Lieutenant-General Sir John, K.C.B., Colonel of the 6th regiment of foot.

16th June, aged 80.—MELVILLE, 'Robert Dundas, second Viscount; Lord Privy Seal in Scotland.

11th May, aged 40.—MACGREGOR, Sir John Murray, Bart., President of the Virgin Islands.

14th June.—MALCOLM, Vice-Admiral Sir Charles, K.C.B., a distinguished naval officer, brother of Sir Pulteney, Sir John, and Sir James Malcolm. 16th June.—DUNDRENNAN, Thomas Maitland, Lord; a senator of the College of Justice; born 9th Oct., 1792.

14th June.—MOULE, Thomas, a clever antiquarian topographical and heraldic writer; anthor of the "Heraldry of Fish," and other works.

30th June.—DERBY, Edward Smith Stanley, thirteenth Earl of; President of the Linnæan and Zoological Societies; born 21st April, 1775.

7th July, aged 82.—TALBOT, the Hon. Sir John, Admiral of the Red, and a G.C.B.; brother of the late Lord Talbot de Malahide.

1st July.—DYCE SOMBRE, Dayid Ochterlony, Esq., adopted son of the late Queen or Begum of Sirdhanah.

1sth July, aged 67.—SCOTT, Sir David, Bart., R.H.

2nd July, aged 67.—SCOTT, Sir David, Bart., R.H.

2nd July, aged 67.—SCOTT, Sir David, Bart., R.H.

2nd July, aged 61.—DAGUERRE, Louis Jaques Maude, discoverer of the photographic process, called after him the Daguerrectype.

21st July, aged 61.—DAGUERRE, Louis Jaques Maude, discoverer of the photographic process, called after him the Daguerrectype.

21st July, aged 78.—SEBASTIANI, Horace de; a distinguished soldier, and a Marshal of France.

14th July.—CHARLEVILLE, Charles William Bury, second Earl of; born 29th April, 1801.

21st July.—BERESFORD, Louisa, Viscountess, fifth and youngest daughter of the first Lord Decies, Archbishop of Tuam, and wife, first, of the late Thomas Hope, of Deepdene, the author of "Anastasius;" and, secondly, of the present Viscount Beresford, the eminent General.

In July.—GOERS, Francis James Newman, Esq., Q.C., and Recorder of Exceter; born in 1791; called to the bar in 1816.

4th A

Tales."
15th Aug.—CLARE, John Fitzgibbon, second Earl of; born 10th June, 1792.
20th July, aged 81.—DICK, Sir Page Kebb, Bart.
11th Aug., aged 51.—JARDINE, Sir Henry, King's Remembrancer in Exchequer for Scotland; a clever antiquarian.
18th Aug.—HUNT, Thomas, the skilful curer of stammering.
8th Aug.—BROADLY, Henry, Esq., M.P. for the East Riding of Yorkshire.

8th Aug.—BROADLY, Henry, Esq., M.P. for the East Riding of Yorkshire.
In Aug.—HEATHCOTE, Admiral Sir Henry, Bart.; born in 1777.
26th Aug.—HEAY, Rear-Admiral Lord John, K.C.H.; a very gallant and highly-distinguished naval officer in the British service; born 1st April, 1793; third son of George, seventh Marquis of Tweeddale.
16th Aug., aged 89.—PAULUS, Dr. H. S. G.; an able German theological writer.
18th Sept. aged 73.—PARKE Sir William Kint, an officer of distinction.

writer.

1st Sept., aged 73.—PARKE, Sir William, Knt., an officer of distinction, and Lieutenant-Colonel in Her Majesty's 66th regiment.

30th Aug., aged 72.— JONES, Richard, a celebrated comedian.

29th Aug., aged 78.—KENIG, Charles, a well-known mineralogist, keeper of the mineral department of the British Museum.

27th Aug., aged 68.—DUKE FERDINAND GEORGE AUGUSTUS, of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, uncle of the Queen and Prince Albert.

12th Sept.—DONOUGHMORE, the Right Hon. John Hely Hutchinson, third Earl of, K.P., P.C.; formerly known by the appellation of "Lavalette Hutchinson," on account of his aiding in the escape of M. de Lavalette from Paris.

Hutchinson," on account of his aiding in the escape of M. de Lavalette from Paris.

6th Sept.—RIVERSTON, William Thomas Nugent, Lord; a title of the creation of James II. after he left England.

5th Sept.—HAYES, Sir Thomas Pelham, Bart; born 18th Nov., 1794.

6th Sept., aged 43.—FLETCHER, Sir Henry, Bart.

1st. Sept.—LOPEZ, Narciso; a general and soldier of former eminence in the Spanish service; executed at the Havannah for his recent piratical invasion of Cuba.

In Sept.—CALTHORPE, George Gough Calthorpe, third Baron Calthorpe; born 22nd June. 1787.

born 22nd June, 1787. 22nd Sept.—SHERWOOD, Mrs., an able and popular writer of juvenile and

serious fiction; author of "Heary and his Bearer;" born 6th May, 1775;

serious fiction; author of "Heary and his Bearer;" born 6th May, 1775; daughter of Dr. George Butt, chaplain of George III.

17th Sept., aged 77.—CRABBE, the Rev. James, a singular, but able and benevolent divine, in Hampshire, whose influence among the gipsies and the poorer classes was very great.

In Sept.—DAVIS, Lieutenant-Colonel, a British officer of great accomplishments, and a very skilful artist; brother of Sir John Davis, Governor of

ments, and a very statute acts.

Hong-Kong.

29th Sept.—PRINCE WILLIAM OF PRUSSIA, an eminent General in the service of this country; son of Frederick William II., King of Prussia; born the 3rd July, 1783.

Oct. 3.—LIVERPOOL, Charles Cecil Cope Jenkinson, third Earl of, G.C.B.;

Oct. 3.—LIVERPOOL, Chairles Cette objectmass, thirt Earl vi, d.c.b., born 29th May, 1785.
4th Oct., aged 79.—STAFFORD, George William Jerningham, Baron.
In Oct.—LESIIE, Rear-Admiral, Samuel, a gallant naval officer in the British service; born in 1779.
1st Oct.—BOLINGBROKE, Henry St. John, fourth Viscount; born in

1st Oct.—BOLINGBROKE, Henry St. John, fourth viscount; born in March, 1787.
6th Oct.—REVENTLOW, Frederick Detley, Count de, Danish Envoy and Miinster Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. James.
4th Oct., aged 86.—GODOY, Don Manuel, the once famous Prince of the Peace, and minister and favourite of Charles IV., King of Spain, and of his consort, Maria Louisa.
In Oct.—TYLER, the Rev. James Endell, B.D., canon of St. Paul's, and rector of St. Giles'-in-the-Fields, London; author of a "Life of King Henry V."
In Oct. aged 66.—TYSON.William, an antiquarian and archæological writer.

Henry V."

In Oct., aged 66.—TYSON, William, an antiquarian and archæological writer.

In Oct.—BAKER, George, the historian of Northamptonshire.

19th Oct.—ANGOULEME, Maria Theresa, Duchess of, Dauphiness; daughter of Louis XVI., and of his queen, Maria Antoinette; born 19th Dec., 1778.

23rd Oct., aged 92.—MORNINGTON, Katharine Elizabeth, Countess Dowager of; daughter of Admiral Forbes, and widow of Richard Earl of

Mornington.
31st Oct.—HOPE, the Right Hon. Charles, Lord President of the Court of Session, an eminent Scottish advocate.

#### AN EXPLANATORY TABLE OF THE

# PUBLIC ACTS OF PARLIAMENT PASSED IN THE FOURTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH YEARS OF HER MAJESTY'S REIGN.

Cap. 1. An Act to Amend the Passengers Act, 1819.—This is a statute slightly amending and extending a very important Act passed in 1819, which regulates the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels.

regulates the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels.

Cap. 2. An Act authorising further Inclosures of Commons: pursuant to which are to be enclosed, Tanworth, Warwickshire; Bromsberrow Heath, Gloucestershire; Abergwilly, Carmarthenshire; Bromsberrow Heath, diganshire; Kington, Herefordshire; Roggiet and Minutes Common, Monmontshire; Blaenpenal, Cardiganshire; Colby Moor, Westmorcland; Meppershall, Herts and Beds; Twyford Down, Owlesbury, Hants; Lurkenthorpe Common, Salop; Ash, Surrey; Marshfield, Gloucestershire; Smallridge, Ipplepen, Devonshire; Towednack, Cornwall; Ludgershall, Wilts; Compton Abbas, Dorset; Proxford, Hants; Stourpaine and Ash, Dorset; Whitley, Shinfield Greens, Berks; Scaleby Moss, Cumberland; Newton, Cambridge.

Cap. 3. An Act to apply 28,000,000 out of the Consolidated Fund for the Public Service of 1831.

Cap. 4. An Act to Enable the Queen to appoint a Third Vice-Chancellor.

Cap. 4. An Act to Enable the Queen to appoint a Third Vice-Chancellor.
Caps. 5. 6. The usual Act for Regulating the Marine Forces while on Shore; and Act for Punishing Mutiny and Descrition, and for Payment of the Army.—These Acts are passed every year.
Cap. 7. An Act extending, in Ireland, to Steam Mills and Factories the Powers of Leasing, which certain Ecclesiastical Corporations and Persons have there already with regard to Water-Mills and Factories, under an Act of the Irish Parliament.
Cap. 8. "The Protection of Inventions Act. 1851." This conduction of the Irish Parliament.

the Irish Parliament.

Cap. 8. "The Protection of Inventions Act, 1851."—This, and "The Designs Act, 1850," of the previous session, were obviously passed to give, on certain casy and cheap conditions, protection from piracy to the articles of utility and ornament, to the sculpture, and to the new inventions, exhibited in the Exhibition of 1851. Strange to say, these statutes have scarcely, if ever, been had recourse to, owing to the nonchalance of exhibitors of the subject; and, consequently, some of the finest foreign works, especially those of sculpture, in the Exhibition, new become vulgarized and depreciated by a general piracy of them. The ILLUSTRATED LONDON News, previous to the Exhibition, urgently, but vainly, called attention to this valuable and important protection, by detailing and explaining it fully, both in English and in French.

Cap. 9. An Act for raising 21.756.660 by Exchequer Bills, for the Public Service.

Cap. 9. An Act for raising £17,756,600 by Exchequer Bills, for the Public Service of 1851.

Cap. 10. An Act to Indemnify Parties who have omitted to qualify themselves for Offices and Employments, and to give them further time (until the 5th March, 1852) to do so.

Cap. 11. An Act for the Better Protection of Apprentices and Scrvants. By this Act, a master or mistress, legally liable to provide necessary food, clothing or lodging to an apprentice or servant, and neglecting or refusing to do so, or assaulting such apprentice or servant to the peril of life or health, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three years, with or without hard labour. The costs of the prosecution are to be allowed by the Court. Parising guardians and overseers are to keep registers of all young persons, under sixteen, hired out as servants from workhouses. Young persons, under sixteen, hired or apprentices from workhouses, are, while in service, to be visited, at least twice a year, by the relieving officer, or some other parish officer, who is to make a written report of their treatment. In certain cases of bodily injury committed on poor persons under sixteen, duct the prosecution, and their officer may be bound over by two justices.

Cap. 12. An Act continuing the Property and Income-Tax from the 5th.

Cap. 12. An Act to Property and Income-Tax from the 5th April, 1851, for One Year thence next ensuing, and until past assessments shall be collected and paid.—By this Act, after the 5th April, 1851, an abatement is allowed in assessments on tenant farmers, where their profits fall short of such assessments.

pronts hat short of such assessments.

Cap 13. An Act to Regulate the Sale of Arsenic; by which, sellers of arsenic are required to enter in a book, previous to delivering any arsenic, the quantity of arsenic sold, the purpose for which it is required, the date of the sale, and the name, address, and condition of the purchaser. No person shall sell arsenic to a person unknown to him, unless in the presence of a known witness, who must sign his name and address to the above entry. No arsenic is to be sold to persons under full age. Arsenic, before its sale, must be mixed with soot or indigo, except under special circumstanees, when a quantity not less than ten pounds may be sold without such mixture. Parties offending against this Act are liable to a

penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, on summary conviction before two justices. The Act is not to prevent the sale of arsenie in medicine made up according to the prescription of a legally qualified medical practitioner, or member of the medical profession, or the sale of arsenie by whole-sale to retail dealers upon written orders in the ordinary course of whole-sale dealing. sale dealing.

sale dealing.

Cap. 14. An Act to Amend the Parliamentary Registration of Compound Householders, and to Facilitate their Right to Vote in the Election of Borough Members.—By this Act, persons having once claimed to be rated in respect of premises, and paying or tendering on or before the 20th July the rates due on the 5th January preceding, are not required to renew their claim. The liability of the claimant to rates is to continue so long as he occupies the premises, and remains on the register. Composition with the landlord is to determine the amount of rate to which a tenant is liable.

Cap. 15. An Act which does away with the necessity of the signature of the Irish Master of the Rolls to the regulations and orders under the Court of Chancery (Ircland) Regulation Act, 1850.

Cap. 16. An Act for the Better Management and Control of the Highways in South Wales.

Cap. 17. An Act to Explain and Amend an Act for the Regulation of Process and Practice in the Superior Common-Law Courts in Ireland. Cap. 18. An Act to continue the Stamp Duties (Ireland) granted by the 5th and 6th Viet., and to make Regulations for Collecting and Managing them.

Cap. 18. An Act to continue the Stamp Duties (Ireland) granted by the 5th and 6th Viet., and to make Regulations for Collecting and Managing them.

Cap. 19. An Act for the Better Prevention of Offences.—By this Act, persons, by night, found armed, with intent to break into and commit felony in any house, or having implements of burglary, or having their faces blackened, or being in any house with intent to commit felony, shall be guilty of an isdemeanor, and shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding three years; and on a second conviction, or on a conviction after having been previously convicted of felony, shall be liable to transportation for a term not less than seven, or more than ten years, or to imprisonment as above. Persons using outlors form or stupifying drugs in order to commit felony, shall be guilty of felony. Persons who inflict any grievous bodily harm, with or without a weapon, or cut or wound, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor on an indictment for felony other than murder or manslaughter. Persons throwing anything on a railway, displacing anything connected with it, turning machinery, showing signals, or doing any othing thing to endanger the safety of passengers, or setting fire to a railway station or building, or goods in it, shall be guilty of felony. The using of chloroform, and these railway offences, are punishable by transportation for life, or not less than seven, years, in cases of setting fire to goods in a station, the transportation is not to exceed ten years. The Act then provides for the apprehension and prosecution of offending parties.

Cap. 20. An Act to Extend the Remedies of the 12 and 13 Viet. c. 103, ss. 20, 21, reserved upon Grants of Lands in which the Grantors have no Reversion.

Cap. 21. An Act to Amend certain Acts for empowering Grand Juries in Ireland to present Bridges and Tolls.

to present Bridges and Tolls.

Cap. 22. An Act to Continue till the 31st December, 1856, the Survey of Great Britain, Berwick-upon-Tweed, and the Isle of Man.

Cap. 23. An Act to Authorize for a Further Period the Advance of Money out of the Consolidated Fund, to a Limited Amount, for carrying on Public Works and Fisheries, and Employment of the Poor.

Cap. 24. An Act to Amend the Acts for the Granting of Sites for Schools.

Cap. 24. An Act to Amend the Acts for the Granting of Sites for Schools.

Cap. 25. An Act to Improve the Law of Landlord and Tenant in relation to Emblements, to Growing Crops seized in Execution, and to Agricultural Tenants' Fixtures.—This Act provides, first, that on determination of a lease for life, or other uncertain interest, instead of claims to emblements or profits of the crop, the tenant shall hold on and be liable to the new landlord until the expiration of the current year of his lease; secondly, that growing crops scized and sold under execution, shall while remaining on the land be liable to and subject to distress for the rent accruing due after the service and sale; thirdly, that the tenant may remove buildings and fixtures by him, with the landlord's permission, erected, unless the landlord elect to take them at a valuation, ascertained by referees; and fourthly, that to a a tenant quitting, and leaving tithe rent-charge unpaid, the landlord, or in-coming tenant, may pay the same, and recover it from the first-named tenant as a simple contract debt. The Act does not extend to Scotland.

Cap. 26. An Act to Amend the Acts relating to the British White Herring

An Act to Amend the Acts relating to the British White Herring

Fishery.

Cap. 27. An Act to Amend certain Acts for the Improvement of Prisons and Prison Discipline in Scotland.

Cap. 28. An Act for the Well-ordering of Common Lodging-houses.—This Act, referring to the poorer classes, provides for the registering of common lodging-houses; for local authorities making and enforcing regulations respecting them; and for the keepers of them giving notice of fever or contagious disease in them to the local authority and to the poor-law medical officer: it provides also for the inspection and cleaning of common lodging-houses, and enacts summary penalties for disobeying the statute.

non lodging-houses, and cuaets summary penalties for disobeying the statute.

Cap. 29. An Act for Further Continuing certain Temporary Provisions concerning Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in England until the 1st August, 1852, and to the end of the them next session of Parliament.

Cap. 30. An Act to Continue the 4th and 5th Vict. c. 59, an Act for Authorizing the Application of Highway Rates to Turnpike Roads, until the 1st Oct., 1852, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament.

Cap. 31. An Act to Continue the 3rd and 4th Vict. c. 10, an Act to Amend the Laws relating to Loan Societies, until the 1st Oct., 1852, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament.

Cap. 31. An Act to Suspend until the 1st Oct., 1852, the making of Lists and the Ballots and Enrolments for the Militia of the United Kingdom.

Cap. 33. An Act to Enlarge until the 1st Oct., 1851, the time of giving Notice of Compounding for Assessed Taxes, the Contracts for such Compositions to be executed on or before the 1st Dec., 1851.

Cap. 34. An Act to Encourage the Establishment of Lodging-houses for the Labouring Classes.—This Act may be adopted in any municipal borough under the Corporation Act; in any district having a Paving and the Lamburing and the Act may be adopted in any municipal borough under the Oroporation Act; in any district having a Paving and the Lamburing a population of 10,000; and in certain other parishes. The statute provides for carrying the Act into execution; for erecting lodging-houses, for raising and defraying the expenses, and for making bye-laws and rules for the regulation of them.

Cap. 35. An Act to Extend the Benefit of Certain Provisions of the General Merchant Seamen's Act relating to Apprentices bound to the Sea Service.

the regulation of them.

Cap. 35. An Act to Extend the Benefit of Certain Provisions of the General Merchant Seamer's Act relating to Apprentices bound to the Sea Service by Boards of Guardians of the Poor in Ireland, and to enable such Guardians to place out Boys in the Narval Service.

Cap. 35. An Act to Repeal the Duties payable on Dwelling-houses, according to the Number of Windows or Lights, and to grant in lieu thereof other Duties on Inhabited Houses, according to their Annual Value.—By this Act the window-tax is abolished from the 5th of April, 1851, in England, and from Whit Sunday, 1851, in Seotland: instead of which, a duty of six-

pence in the pound is put upon all inhabited dwelling-houses worth the rent of £20 a year, which are occupied for trade or merchandize, or as licensed public-houses, or as farm-houses; and a duty of nine-pence in the pound is put upon all other inhabited dwelling-houses worth the rent of £20 a year. Market-gardens and nursery-grounds are not to be included in the valuation of dwelling-houses—Persons are liable to the same duty for armoral bearings under this Act, as if chargeable under the window-tax Act.

Cap. 37. An Act to Continue certain Turnpike Acts in Great Britain.

Cap. 38. An Act to Facilitate Arrangements for the Relief of Turnpike Trusts, and to make certain Provisions respecting Exemptions from Tolls.

Cap. 39. An Act to Exempt Burgesses and Freemen, in certain cases, from the Operation of an Act for the Better Assessing and Collecting the Poor Rates and Highway Rates in respect of Small Tenements.

Cap. 40. An Act for Marriages in India.—This statute establishes, as in England, a system of marriage by registration, in India, between Christians, or when one of the parties is a Christian. This act is not, however, compulsory on parties marrying, but the marriage may be solemnized as heretofore, by persons in holy orders, or under the 58th George, cap. 3, s. 4, or under other laws in force in India.

Cap. 41. An Act to Regulate the Salaries of the Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench, and the Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.—For the future, by this Act, the former judge is to have £8000 a year, and the latter £7000 a year.

- Cap. 42. An Act to make Better Provision for the Management of the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown, and for the Direction of Public Works and Buildings—This Act separates the management of the possessions and land revenues of the crown from the other duties of the Commissioners of Woods and Prosts, and establishes, first, a commission of her Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues, to be superseded, if thought fit, by a Surveyor-General with a salary of £1500 a year; and, secondly, a commission of her Majesty's Works and Buildings, with a First Commissioner, to have a salary of £2000 a year, and to be capable of sitting in Parliament, to have a salary of £2000 a year, and to be capable of sitting the Majesty Surveys and the salary of £2000 a year.
- Cap. 43. An Act for Disafforesting the Forest of Hainault in Essex.
- Cap. 44. An Act to Continue Certain Acts for Regulating Turnpike Roads in Ireland,
- Cap. 45. An Act to Continue the 5th and 6th Vict., c. 123, for Amending the Law of Private Lumatic Asylums in Ireland, until the 31st July, 1855, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament.
- Cap. 46. An Act to Amend the 4th and 5th Vict., c. 27, and the 5th Vict., sess. 29. c. 20, enabling the Commissioners of Woods to purchase lands for Victoria Park, and to indemnify trustees of copyhold lands held in trust for her Majesty.
- Cap. 47. An Act to Continue till the 1st Oct., 1832, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament, the exemption of inhabitants from liability to be rated as such in respect of stock in trade, or other property, to the relief of the poor.
- Cap. 48. An Act to Continue for Five Years, from the 1st August, 1851, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament, the 50th Geo. 3, e. 102, as amended by the 4th Geo. 4, c. 87, for the Prevention of Unlawful Oaths in Ireland.
- Cap. 49. An Act to Repeal the 11th and 12th Vict., c. 129, for making Preliminary Inquiries in certain cases of applications for Local Acts, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof.

- make other provisions in lieu thereof.

  Cap. 50. An Act to Amend the 11th and 12th Vict., c. 63, the Public Health Act, and the 3rd and 4th Will. 4, c. 90, in respect of the Assessment of Tithe and Tithe Rent Charges for Certain Rates.

  Cap. 51. An Act to Anthorize for a further period (during the term of five years next after the 4th April, 1852) the Application of Moncy for the Purposes of Loans for carrying on Public Works in Ireland.

  Cap. 52. An Act to Facilitate the more speedy Arrest of Abseonding Debtors.—

  This statute gives to the country commissioners of the Court of Bankruptey, and to the judges of the Sunty Courts, except those of Middlesex and Surrey, a power similar to that given by the 1st and 2nd Vict., c. 110, s. 8, to the judges of the superior courts; i. e., the power of granting a warrant to arrest, upon affidavit of a debt of twenty pounds or more being owing, and of the debtor being about to quit England.

  Cap. 53. An Act to Consolidate and Continue the Convoled and Indexuse.
- Cap. 53. An Act to Consolidate and Continue the Copyliold and Inclosure Commissions, and to Provide for the Completion of Proceedings under the Tithe Commutation Acts.
- commissions, and to Provide for the Completion of Proceedings under the Tithe Commutation Acts.

  Cap. 54. An Act authorizing a further Inclosure of Commons: pursuant to which are to be enclosed, Hadleigh Common, Essex; Hainworth and Lees, Yorkshire; East Anstey, Devonshire; Pitfold Manor, Surrey, Letton Common and the Fleete, Herefordshire; Skedbrooke-cum-Sattleet, South Somercotes, Lineolushire; Rudgwick, Sussex; Bontley, Hampshire; Westhall, Suffolk; Aylesford, Kent; Edgware, Middlesex.

  Cap. 55. An Act to Amend the Law relating to the Expenses of Prosecutions, and to make further Provision for the Apprehension and Trial of Offonders in certain Cases.—The principal features of this statute are,—I. The extension of the allowance of costs in prosecutions, for misdemeanors, to the offences of abduction and other criminal treatment of young girls, of conspiring to make a charge of felony, and of conspiring to commit a felony; and in common assaults when parties are bound over to prosecute.—2. The payment of clerks of the peace by salaries instead of fees.—3. The removal of the statutable restraint which provented the Quarter Sessions of London, Middlesex, Essex, Kent, and Surrey, from trying certain offences which might be tried at other Quarter Sessions.—4. The power of appointing a Deputy Judge of the Middlesex Sessions, and of dividing those Sessions.—5. Directions as to backing warrants in the Channel Islands, and as to the committal, trial, and imprisonment of certain offenders.

- the committal, trial, and imprisonment of certain offenders.

  Cap. 56. An Act to Sanction the Service, by Post, of Notices relative to the Proceedings of certain Charitable Institutions, and to make further Provision as to the Service of such Notices in future.

  Cap. 57. An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Laws relating to Civil Bills, and the Courts of Quarter Sessions in Ireland, and to Transfer to the Assistant-Barristers certain Jurisdiction as to Insolvent Debtors.—This statute consolidates the law relating to the recovery of small debts, and of tenements by civil bill in Ireland, and transfers, after 1852, the jurisdiction of the commissioners of the Insolvent Court on circuit to the Assistant-Barristers of Quarter Sessions in that kingdom.
- Cap. 53. An Act to Defray the Expenses of the Disembodied Milita in Great Britain and Ireland, to grant Allowanees in certain Cases to Subaltern Militia Officers, and to Authorize the Employment of Non-Commis-sioned Officers.
- Cap. 31. An Act to Continue certain of the Allowances of the Excise Duty on Soap used in Manufactures, until the end of the session of Parliament next after the 31st July, 1535.
- Cap. 60. An Act to Prevent the Assumption of certain Ecclesiastical Titles in respect of Places in the United Kingdom.—After a long preamble referring to the ceclesiastical titles assumed under certain briefs, rescripts, or letters apostolical from the See of Rome, and particularly under a certain brief, rescript, or letters apostolical, purporting to have been given at Rome on the 29th September, 1850, and referring also to the enactment (the Emancipation Act, the 10 Geo. 4, c. 7. s. 24) on the

subject of the assumption of ecclesiastical titles, and to the doubts existing on the point, and to the expediency of prohibiting the assumption of such titles, the statute enacts thus, in Sect. 1:—"All such briefs, rescripts, or letters apostolical, and all and every the jurisdiction, authority, pre-eminence, or title conferred or pretended to be conferred thereby, are and shall be and be deemed unlawful, and void." Section 2 enacts, "that if, after the passing of this Act (the 1st August, 1st) any person shall obtain or cause to be procured from the lishop or Sec of Rome, or shall publish or put in use within any part of the United Kingdom, any such bull, brief, rescript, or letters apostolical, or any other instrument or writing, for the purpose of constituting such Archbishops or Bishops of such pretended provinces, sees, or dioceses within the United Kingdom, or if any person other than a person thereunto authorized by law, in respect of an Archbishoppic, Bishoppic, or Deanery of the United Church of England and Ireland, assume or use the name, style, or title of Archbishop, Bishop, or Dean of any city, town, or place, or of any territory or district (under any designation or description whatsoover) in the United Kingdom, whether such city, town, or place, or such territory or district, be or be not the sec or the province, or co-extensive with the province, of any Archbishop, or the sea or place of the church of any pean, or co-extensive with any deanery of the said United Church, the person so offending shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred pounds, to be recovered as penalties imposed by the recited Act (the 16 Geo. 4, c. 7) may be recovered under the provisions thereof, (i. e., as a debt due to the Crown, by information in the name of the Attorney-General for England or for Ireland, or the English or Irish Court of Exchequer in Scotland). By Sect. 3, the Act is not to extend to Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Scotland. By Sect. 4 (the last section), the statut

Ireland.

Cap. 61. An Act for providing a Metropolitan Market, and Conveniences connected therewith, in lieu of the Cattle Market at Smithfield.—The Crown, after six months from the passing of this Act (the 1st August, 1831), if the Corporation of London will not in the meantime undertake to execute the Act, may appoint five Commissioners to provide for the establishment and regulation of a cattle and meat market in a convenient situation, instead of Smithfield Market. On these Commissioners reporting to a Secretary of State that the new market is ready the Secretary of State is to notify in the Gazette that Smithfield is to easy to be a market, and it will so cease accordingly. The Corporation of London may, by notice within six months after the passing of this Act, undertake to execute the Act, and then no Commissioner shall be appointed. If the Corporation do not notify within the six months that they will undertake to execute the Act, and then no Commissioner shall be appointed. If the Corporation do not notify within the six months that they will undertake to execute the Act, such that the such as the new market be opened within three years after such six months, this Act is to be void.

Cap. 62. An Act to Alter Certain Duties of Customs (relative to Coffee and

Cap. 62. An Act to Alter Certain Duties of Customs (relative to Coffee and Timber), and to enable the Treasury to Regulate the Mode of Keeping the Aecount between the Receiver-General of the Customs and the Bank of England.—By this Act, the duty on coffee is three-pence the pound, and when it is kiln-dried, roasted, or ground, sixpence the pound.

Cap. 63. An Act for the Settlement of the Boundaries between the Provinces of Canada and New Brunswick.

- Cap. 64. An Act to Repeal the 9 and 10 Vict., c. 105, the Act for Constituting Commissioners of Railways.—The powers, rights, and duties of the Com-missioners of Railways are, after the 10th Oct., 1851, to be transferred to the Board of Trade.
- Cap. 65. An Act to Continue certain Temporary Provisions relating to the Collection of Grand Jury Cess in Ireland, and also to provide for the Due Annexation of an Isolated Distriet, formerly of the County of Dublin, to a Barony of the County of Wicklow, for the Purposes of Grand Jury Cess and other purposes.
- Cap. 66. An Act for Rebuilding the Bridge over the River Ness, at the Town of Inverness, and Improving the Approaches; and for Amending the Acts relating to Highland Roads and Bridges.
- o. 67. An Act to Repeal so much of the 12 Geo. 3, cap. 61, relating to the Making, Keeping, and Carriage of Gunpowder, as exempts therefrom eertain Gunpowder Magazines and Stores near Liverpool, and to make certain Temporary Provision with regard to the said Magazines and
- Cap. 68. An Act to Provide for the Better Distribution, Support, and Management of Medical Charities in Ireland, and to Amend the 10th and 11th Viet., c. 90, an Act to Provide for the Execution of the Laws for the Relief of the Poor in Ireland.
- Cap. 69. An Act to Continue until the 1st Sept., 1852, the 11 and 12 Vict., c. 107, an Act to Prevent the Spreading of Contagious or Infectious Disorders among Sheep, Cattle, and other Animals.
- Cap. 70. An Act to Alter and Amend certain Provisions of the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act, 1845, so far as relates to Ireland.
- Cap. 71. An Act to Repeal certain Statutes relating to the Irish Branch of the United Church of England and Iroland.
- Cap. 72. An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Laws relating to the Erection and Endowment of Churches and Chapels and Perpetual Curacies in Ireland.
- Cap. 73. An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Laws relating to Ecclesiastical Residences in Ireland.
- Cap. 74. An Act to Amend the 11 and 12 Vict., c. 80, s. 2, an Act relating to Poor-rate Poundage and the Valuation of Ecclesiastical Property in Ireland; and to Provide for the Renewal of Leases of Lands disappropriated from Bishoprics.
- the Metropolitan Sewers Acts, the 11 and 12 Vict., c. 112, and the 12 and 13 Vict., c. 93.
- Cap. 76. An Aet to Extinguish the Right of the Crown to Deer in the New Forest, and to give Compensation in lieu thereof; and for other purposes relating to the said Forests.
- Cap. 77. An Act to Alter and Extend the Powers of the 9 & 10 Viet., c. 35, an Act to Empower the Commissioners of Woods to form a Royal Park in Battersea Fields, in Surrey.

  Cap. 78. An Act to Continue to the 1st Jan., 1856, and to the end of the then next session of Parliament, and to Aniend the 6 & 7 Vict., c. 101, an Act Establishing an Office for the Benefit of the Coalwhippers of the Port of Lordon
- next ses Establish London. Cap. 79. An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Laws relating to the Regulation of Steam Navigation, and to the Boats and Lights to be carried by Sea-going Vessels.—By this statute, which comes into operation on the 31st December, 1831, passenger steam-vessels are to be surveyed at least twice a year, by a shipwright surveyor and an engineer surveyor officially appointed for the purpose; upon which being done, the Board of Trade is to grant to the owner a certificate, without which no vessel

can proceed on her voyage. The Act contains, also, regulations as to the number of passengers to be carried, and as to payment of their farcs; as to the conduct of official surveyors; as to the divisions in iron steamers, and as to all steam-vessels having safety-valves; as to vessels having boats, and how they are to pass each other. The Board of Trade may send inspectors on board vessels whenever necessary. The statute enacts various penalties, and the mode of recovering them.

.80. An Act for Confirming a certain Provisional Order of the General Board of Health, for applying the Public Health Act, 1818, to the Borough of Great Yarmouth, in the County of Norfolk.

Cap. St. An Act to Authorize the Removal from India of Insane Persons charged with Offences, and to give Better Effect to Inquisitions of Lunacy taken in India.

Cap. St. An Act to Simplify the Forms of Appointments to certain Offices, and the Manner of Passing Grants under the Great Seal.—By this Act, warrants signet and privy-seal bills are dispensed with, for the future, in passing grants and letters-patent under the Great Seal.

passing grants and letters-patent under the Great Seal.

Cap. 83, An Act to Improve the Administration of Justice in the Court of Chancery, and in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.—By this statute, the Crown has power to appoint two barristers, each of fifteen years' standing, to be judges of the Court of Appeal in Chancery, with the same jurisdiction as the Lord Chancellor has in the Court of Chancery. The jurisdiction of the Vice-Chancellor in Bankruptey is to be transferred to this Court of Appeal. From the 11th Oct., 1851, the salary of the Lord Chancellor is to be £10,000 a year; that of the Master of the Rolls is to be £60000 a year; and the indges of the Court of Appeal, when appointed, are to have each £6000 a year.

Cap. 81. An Act to Alter and Amend the 13 & 14 Vict. c. 70, an Act Empowering the Canterbury Association to Dispose of certain Lands in New Zealand.

Zealand.

Cap. 85. An Act further to Amend the 6 Will. 4, c. 13, an Act to Consolidate and Amend the Laws relating to the Constabulary Force in Ireland.

and Amend the Laws relating to the Constability Force in Freiand.

Cap. 86. An Act to Regulate the Affairs of certain Settlements established by the New Zealand Company in New Zealand.

Cap. 87. An Act to Regulate certain Proceedings in Relation to the Elections of Representative Peers for Scotland.—By this Act, the titles of peerages in which no vote has been given for fifty years, are not to be called at elections of Scotch representative peers, if the House of Lords shall so direct

Cap. SS. An Act for Amending the several Acts for the Regulation of Attorneys and Solicitors.—This statute extends to Bachelors of Arts and of Laws in the Queen's University in Ireland, certain statutable provisions and privileges relating to the admission of attorneys enacted in favour of graduates of the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Trinity College, Dublin.

Cap. 89. An Act to Amend the Metropolitan Interment Act, 1850, and to authorize the Advance of Public Money, to a limited Amount, for the purposes of the said Act.

Cap. 90. An Act for the better Collection of Fines, Penalties, Issues, Amerciaments, and Forfeited Recognizances in Ireland.

Cap. 91. An Act to Authorize the Application of Advances (out of Money now authorized to be Advanced for the Improvement of Landed Property) to Facilitate Emigration from certain Distressed Districts of Scotland.

Cap. 92. An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Acts relating to certain Offences and other Matters, as to which Justices of the Yeace exercise Summary Jurisdiction in Ireland.

Cap. 93. An Act to Consolidate and Amend the Acts regulating the Proceed-ings at Petty Sessions, and the Duties of Justices of the Peace out of Quarter Ressions, in Ireland.

Cap. 94. An Act to Define and Amend the Mineral Customs of certain Parts of the Hundred of High Peak, in the County of Derby, part of the Possessions of Her Majesty's Duchy of Lancaster; to make Provision for the Better Administration of Justice in the Barmotc Courts therein; and to Improve the Practice and Proceedings of the said Courts.

the Fractice and Proceedings of the said Courts.

Cap. 95. An Act for Transferring the Duties of Paving, Lighting, Watering, and Cleansing Parts of the Grown Estate in the District of the Regent's Park, and certain Streets and Places in Westminster, from the Commissioners acting under several Acts of George 4 and William 4, to the Parishes; and for Transferring the Jurisdiction of the said Commissioners over certain other Places in Westminster, to the Commissioners of her Majesty's Works and Public Buildings; and for other purposes,

Cap. 96. An Act to Amend the Mercantile Marine Act, 1850.

Cap. 97. An Act to Amend the Church Buildings Acts.

Cap. 98. An Act for Confirming certain Provisional Orders of the General Board of Health.

Cap. 98. An Act for Confirming certain Provisional Orders of the General Board of Health.

Cap. 99. An Act to Amend the Law of Evidence.—By this statute, parties to actions and suits are admissible as witnesses on either side, except in proceedings for adultery, or in actions of breach of promise of marriage. The statute also gives power to common-law courts to compel inspection of documents in the custody of the opposite party; and it facilitates the admission in evidence of various written proofs.

Cap. 100. An Act for further Improving the Administration of Criminal Justice.—This statute, by giving courts power to correct variances in indictments, and by simplifying the statement of many matters in them, renders prosecutions under the criminal law more concise and easy. The Act gives, also, facility for proceeding and convicting in cases of perjury and it adds the punishment of hard labour to the commission of the following misdemeanors; viz. cheats and frauds; conspiracies to cheat, to extort money or goods, to falsely accuse of any crime, or to obstruct public justice; escapes or rescues from custody on a criminal charge; on girls under twelve years of age; and selling obscene publications.

Cap. 101. An Act to apply a Sum out of the Consolidated Fund, and certain other Sums, to the Service of 1851, and to Appropriate the Supplies granted in this session of Parliament.

Cap. 102. An Act to Amend the Acts relating to the Merchant Seamen's Fund, and to provide for the Winding-up of the said Fund, and for the Better Management thereof in the Meantime.

Cap. 103. An Act to Confirm certain Provisional Orders of the General Board of Health.

Cap. 103. An Act to Confirm certain Provisional Orders of the General Board of Health.

Cap. 104. An Act to Facilitate the Management and Improvement of Episcopal and Capitular Estates in England.

Cap. 105. An Act to Continue an Act of the Fourteenth Year of Her Majesty, for Charging the Maintenance of certain Poor Persons in Unions in England and Wales upon the Common Fund, and to make certain Amendments in the Laws for the Relief of the Poor.

Cap. 106. A Act for Appointing Commissionars to Inquire into the Evistance

Amendments in the Laws for the Refiel of the Pool.

(Eap 106. An Act for Appointing Commissioners to Inquire into the Existence
of Bribery in the Borough of St. Albans.

Among the hundred and forty-six local and personal Acts passed in the last
session of Parliament, there are sixty-one relative to railways. Among
the private Acts, there are three for divorces; viz. to dissolve the marriagos, 1, of Edmund Heathcote, Esq., with Ellizabeth Lucy Heathcote;
2, Henry Boddington Webster, Esq., with Emila Marie Jouise Wilhelmia
Webster; and, 3, William Houlbrooke Tayleur, Esq., with Emma Elizabeth
Tayleur.

THE QUEEN AND ROYAL FAMILY.

THE QUEEN.—Victoria, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, was born May 24th, 1819; succeeded to the throne June 20th, 1837, on the death of her uncle, King William IV.; crowned June 28th, 1838, and married, Pebruary 10th, 1840, to his Royal Highness Prince Albert. Her Majesty is the only daughter of his late Royal Highness Edward Duke of Kent, son of King George III.

His Royal Highness Francis-Albert-Angustus-Charles-Emanuel Busici, Duke of Saxe, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, K.G., Consort of her Majesty, born August 26th, 1819.

Her Royal Highness Victoria-Adelaide-Mary-Louisa, Princess Royal, born November 21st, 1840.

His Royal Highness Albert-Edward, PRINCE OF WALES, born November

Her Royal Highness Alice Maud, born April 25th, 1843. His Royal Highness Alfred-Ernest-Albert, born August 6th, 1844

Her Royal Highness Princess Helena-Augusta-Victoria, born May 25th,

Her Royal Highness Princess Louisa-Carolina-Alberta, born March 18th,

His Royal Highness Arthur-William-Patrick-Albert, born May 1st, 1850. Ernest-Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, in Great Britain, and King of Hanover, uncle to her Majesty, born June 5th, 1771; married, August 29th,

1815. Issue, George-Frederick.

George-Frederick-William-Charles, K.G., DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, cousin to her Majesty, born March 26th, 1819.

Mary, aunt to her Majesty, born April 25th, 1776; married, July 22nd, 1816, her cousin, the Duke of Gloucester, deceased.

Victoria-Mary-Louisa, Duchess of Kent, born August 17th, 1786; married, in 1818, the Duke of Kent, who died Language 23rd, 1820), her Majesty's

ried, in 1818, the Duke of Kent (who died January 23rd, 1820); her Majesty's

mother.
Augusta-Wilhelmina-Louisa, Dowagen Duchess of Cambridge, niece of the Landgrave of Hesse, born July 25th, 1795; married, in 1818, the late Duke of Cambridge, by whom she has issue, George-Willizm, Augusta-Caroline, and Mary-Adelaide.
George-Frederick-Alexander-Charles-Ernest-Augustus, K.G., only child of the King of Hanover, Prince Royal of Hanover, cousin to her Majesty; born May 27th, 1819; married, February, 1843, Princess Mary of Saxe-Altenberg, and has a son.
Augusta-Caroline-Charlotte-Elizabeth-Mary-Sophia-Louisa, daughter of the late Duke of Cambridge, and cousin to her Majesty, born July 19th, 1822; married, June 28th, 1843, Frederick, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.
Mary-Adelaide-Wilhelmina-Elizabeth, daughter of the late Duke of Cam-

Mary-Adelaide Wilhelmina-Elizabeth, daughter of the late Duke of Cam-

bridge, and cousin to her Majesty, born	, November 27th, 1833.
THE QUEEN'S	HOUSEHOLD.
Lord Great Chamberlain	Lord Willoughby d'Eresby
Lord Steward	Marquis of Westminster
Lord-Chamberlain	Marquis of Breadalbane, K.T.
Vice-Chamberlain	Lord E. Fitzalan Howard
Master of the Horse	Duke of Norfolk
Clerk Marshal and Chief Equerry	Lord Alfred Paget
Treasurer of the Household	Lord Marcus Hill
Comptroller of the Household	Earl of Mulgrave
Lord High Almoner	Bishop of Oxford
Sub-Almoner	Rev. G. Goodenough, D.D.
Clerk of the Closet	Bishop of Chester Earl of Bessborough
Master of the Buckhounds	Sic William Martins
Comptroller of Accounts	Major T. M. Biddulph
Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard.	Marquis of Donegal
Captain of Gentlemen-at-Arms	Lord Foley
Captain of dentiemen-at-films	Earl of Listowel, Lord Camoys, Lord
	Waterpark, Lord Elphinstone, Earl
Lords in Waiting	of Morley, Lord Byron, Lord Ducie,
	Marquis of Ormonde
Mistress of the Robes	The Duchess of Sutherland
	Countess of Mount-Edgecumbe, Mar-
	chioness of Douro, Countess of De-
Ladies of the Bedchamber	sart, Countess of Gainsboro', Coun-
Ladies of the Dedchamber	tess of Charlemont, Viscountess
	Jocelyn, Viscountess Canning,
	Marchioness of Ely
Extra Lady of the Bedchamber	Lady Portman
	Charles Locock, M.D., Sir James
Physicians	Clark, Bart., and W. F. Chambers,
	M.D.
Surgeons	Sir P. Brodie, Bart., and R. Keate,
	Esq.
HER MAJESTY	'S MINISTERS.
OF THE (	

#### First Lord of the Treasury (Premier) Lord John Russell Lord Chancellor...... Lord President of the Council ...... Lord Truro The Marquis of Lansdowne The Earl of Minto Sir George Grey, Bart. Lord Palmerston Lord Privy Seal ..... Home..... Secretaries of State... Foreign ...... Earl Grey The Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bt. Lord Broughton Rt. Hon. H. Labouchere The Right Hon. Sir F. Baring, Bart. Earl of Carlisle Lord Seymour Postmaster General ..... The Marquis of Clanricarde IRELAND. AND. The Earl of Clarendon The Right Hon. M. Brady The Rt. Hon. Sir W. Somerville, Bt. The Right Hon. John Hatchell Henry George Hughes, Esq. Lord-Lieutenant Lord Chancellor Chief Secretary Attorney-General Solicitor-General SCOTLAND. The Earl of Errol Earl of Stair Right Hon. James Moncrieff Lord High Constable ..... Lord Privy Seal..... Lord Advocate .....

# GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND OFFICERS.

TREASURY. WHITEHALL LORDS COMMISSIONERS. LORDS COMMISSIORES.
Lord J. Russell, Sir Chas. Wood, Bart.,
H. Rich., Esq., R. M. Bellew, Esq.,
Sir W. G. Craig.
Secretaries, the Right Hon. W. G.
Hayter, G. C. Lewis, Esq.
Assistant Secretary, Sir C. E. Trevel-

EXCHEQUER,
WHITEHALL-YARD.
Chancellor, the Right Hon. Sir Charles
Wood, Bart.
Comptroller, Lord Monteagle.
Assistant, Sir Edward Ryan.
Chief Clerk, F. F. Ottey, Esq.
Accountant, G. S. Frederick, Esq.
HOME OFFICE,
WHITEH F.
Secretary

Livate Secretary, Captain Charles
Chief Clerk, J. H. Hay, Esq.
Hydrographer, Admiral Sir F. Beaufort, K.C.B., F.R.S.

CIVIL DEPARTMENT, SOMERSET
HOUSE.
Linspector-General, Sir W. Burnet
Greene
Greene

WHITEHALL. Secretary of State, Sir George Grey Bart.
Under-Secretaries, H. Waddington,
Esq., the Hon. E. P. Bouverie, M.P.
Chief Clerk, H. J. Knyvett, Esq.
Private Secretary, T. G. Baring, Esq.

FOREIGN OFFICE,

DOWNING STREET.
Secretary of State, Lord Palmerston.
Under-Secretaries, Lord Stanley of Alderley, H. U. Addington, Esq.
Chief Clerk, G. L. Conyngham, Esq.
Private Secretary, the Hon. Spencer Ponsonby.

COLONIAL OFFICE. DOWNING-STREET. Secretary of State, Earl Grey Under-Secretaries, Frederick Peel, Esq., M.P., H. Merivale, Esq. Assistant Secretary, T. F. Elliot, Esq. Chief Clerk, Peter Smith, Esq. Private Secretary, the Hon. H. C. Grey.

IRISH OFFICE, 18, GREAT QUEEN-STREET, WESTMIN

The Recreation of the Right Hon. Sir W. M. Somerville, Bart. Chief Clerk, George Trundle, Esq. Assistant, Hon. S. D. Montague. Private Secretary, H. Meredyth, Esq. Counsel, E. Batty, Esq.

BOARD OF TRADE, WHITEHALL

President, the Rt. Hon. H. Labouchere Vice-President, Earl Granville. The Cabinet Ministers, and the Right Hon. C. Arbuthnot.

Hon. C. Arbuthnot.

Secretaries, G. R. Porter, Esq., J

Booth, Esq.

Secretaries' Assistants, H. Hobart, Esq.

J. P. Ward, Esq.

Private Secretary to the President, L.

Mallet, Esq.

Frivate Secretary to Lord Granville,

E. A. Bowring, Esq.

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First Clerk, Edward Edwards, Esq.
Assistant, William Owen, Esq.

CORRESPONDENCE DEPARTMENT. First Clerk, George Sowray, Esq.

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1842

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LORD MAYOR. Elected September 29th—Sworn in November 9th. The Right Honourable WILLIAM HUNTER, Coleman-street Ward, 1843. SHERIFFS.

Elected June 24th—Sworn is. September 28th. Richard Swift, Esq.

UNDER-SHERIFFS.
J. Hopwood, Esq. J. Millard, Esq.

ALDERMEN. When chosen THE FOLLOWING HAVE NOT PASSED THE CHAIR. THE FOLLOWING HAVE NOT Challis, Thomas, Esq., Cripplegate ... Sidney, Thomas, Esq., M.P., Billingsgate Moon, F. G., Esq., Portsoken Salomons, David, Esq., Cordwainer ... Finnis, Thomas Quested, Esq., Tower Lawrence, William, Esq., Bread-street Carden, Sir Robert Walter, Dowgate ... Wirc, David W., Esq., Walbrook Cubitt, Sir William, Langbourne ... Carter, J., Esq., Cornhill ... ... ... THE FOLLOWING HAVE P ... 1843 \*\*\* 1844 ... ... 1848 ••• 1848 ... ... ... 1851 1851 ••• 1851 1821 ... 1823 1826 1826 ••• 1830 1831 ... 1832 1835 ••• 1838 1840 1840 1840 •••

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Six Directors are elected annually in April, when six go out by rotation. Each Director serves four years. The figure prefixed denotes the number of years each has to serve.

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(2) DEPUTY CHAIRMAN-Sir James Weir Hogg, Bart., M.P., 16, Grosvenorsquare. are.
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(4) William Henry Chicheley Plowden, Esq., M.P.
(3) Elliot Macuaghten, Esq.

(3) William Wigram, Esq.
(2) Sir Robert Campbell, Bart.
(4) John Lock, Esq.
(4) Charles Mills, Esq.
(3) John Petty Muspratt, Esq.

(3) John Petty Muspratt, Esq.
(1) Henry Alexander, Esq.
(3) Lientenant-General Sir James Law
Lushington, G.C. B.
(4) Henry Shank, Esq.
(4) John Cotton, Esq.
(2) Sir Henry Willock, K.L.S.
(3) Martin Tucker Smith, Esq., M.P.

W. Butterworth Bayley, Esq. Russell Ellice, Esq.

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Maule, Sir C. Cresswell, Sir Edw. Vaughan Williams, Sir Thos. N. Talfourd.

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COMMERCIAL COMPANIES.

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Bosanquet, Franks, and Whatman, 73, Lombard street.

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Brown, Janson, and Co., 32, Abchurch-

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Lombard-street.

Lombard-street.
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South Australia, 54, Old
Broad-street.
Broker Fitter and Co. 54

Broker Fitter and Co. 54

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The husband or wife of the deceased not charge	eable with duty.	

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Elsewhere		***		• • •	•••	•••			7	10
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Haalraar Co.	ge License, I	or every ca	trri	ige	***	***			3	3
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Ditto, not to	be drunk on	the Premis	ses .		****	***			1	1
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# NEW HOUSE-TAX.

NEW HOUSE-TAX.

This Act repeals the duties payable on dwelling-houses according to the number of windows or lights, and grants in lieu thereof other duties on inhabitant houses, according to their annual value. It came into operation in England on the 5th of April, and in Scotland after Whitsunday Term, 1851. No market-garden or nursery-ground is to be included in the valuation of any dwelling-house. The duties made payable by this Act are:—

For every inhabited Dwelling House which, with the Household and other Offices, Yards, and Gardens therewith occupied and charged, is or shall be worth the Rent of Twenty Pounds, or upwards, by the year,—Where any such Dwelling House shall be occupied by any person in Trade, who shall expose to sale and sell any Goods, Wares, or Merchandise, in any Shop or Warehouse, being part of the same Dwelling House, and in the Front and on the Ground or Basement Story thereof;

And also where any such Dwelling House shall be occupied by any Person who shall be duly licensed by the laws in force to self therein by retail Beer, Ale, Wine, or other Liquors, although the room or rooms thereof in which any such Liquors shall be exposed to sale, sold, drunk, or consumed, shall not be such Shop or Warehouse as a foresaid;

And also where any such Dwelling House shall be a Farm-house occupied by a

such Shop or Warehouse as aforesaid;
And also where any such Dwelling House shall be a Farm-house occupied by a
Tenant or Farm Servant, and bond fide used for the purposes of Husbandry only,
There shall be charged for every Twenty Shillings of such annual value of
any such Dwelling House, the sum of Sixpence;
And where any such Dwelling House shall not be occupied and used for
any such purpose, and in manner aforesaid, there shall be charged for every
Twenty Shillings of such annual value the sum of Ninepence.

\*\*\* Ry can 17 3 and 4 Vict. an additional £10 are cent is imposed your

\*<sub>\*</sub>\* By cap. 17, 3 and 4 Vict., an additional £10 per cent. is imposed upon all the Assessed Taxes, Customs, and Excise.

	HORSE 7	rax.	FOR RIDIN	G. OR I	RAWING CA	RRIAG	ES.
No.	Each Horse.	No.	Each Horse.	No.	Each Horse.	No.	Each Horse.
1 2 3 4 5	£ s. d. 1 8 9 2 7 3 2 12 3 2 15 0 2 15 9	6 7 8 9 10	£ s, d. 2 18 0 2 19 9 2 19 9 3 0 9 3 3 6	11 12 13 14 15	£ s. d. 3 3 6 3 3 6 3 3 9 3 3 9 3 3 9	16 17 18 19 20	£ s. d. 3 3 9 3 4 0 3 4 6 3 5 0 3 6 0

	.0	0 0	
Horses let to hire with post duty, each	•••	£1 8	9
Race Horses, each	***	3 10	0
Horses rode by butchers in their trade, each	***		9
Where two only are kept, the second at Horses for riding, and not exceeding thirteen hands, each	***	0 10	6
One horse used by a bailiff on a farm		1 1	0
Other horses, thirteen hands high, and mules, each	•••		6
A home was described	***	0.10	0

horse used for riding by any one occupying a farm of less annual value than £500, is exempt, provided not more than one is kept; as are also horses employed by market-gardeners in their business.

DUTIES ON CARRIAGES.

No.	Per Carriage for private use.	No.	Per Carr for priv	ate	No.	Stage an ch	-coa d po aise	st-	No.		-coa l po	st-
1 2 3 4	£ s. d. 6 0 0 6 10 0 7 0 0 7 10 0	5 6 7 8	£ s. 7 17 8 4 8 10 8 16	d. 6 0 0	1 2 3 4	£ 5 10 15 21	5 10 15 0	d. 0 0 0	5 6 7 8	£ 26 31 36 42	5 10 15 0	d. 0 0 0

WITH TWO WHEELS.		£	s.	d.	Ī
Carriages with two wheels, each	•••	3	5	0	
Ditto, drawn by two or more horses, or mules	•••	4	10	0	
For every additional body used on the same carriage	***	1	11	6	
For every additional body	•••	3	3	0	
Carriages let by coachmakers, without horses		6	0	0	

DOGS.	£	8.	d.
For every greyhound	1	0	0
For every hound, pointer, setting dog, spaniel, terrier, or			
lurcher, and for every dog, where two or more are kept,			
of whatever denomination they may be (except grey-			
hounds)	0	14	0
For every other dog, where one only is kept	0	8	0
Compounding a pack of hounds			0
Farmers with farms under £100 value, and shepherds, are	exei	npt	
for dogs kept for the care of sheep.		-	

PENALTIES UNDER THE STAMP ACT.
For acting as an Appraiser without a license, £50.
For writing an Appraisement upon paper not duly stamped, £50.
Apprentices' Indentures to state the real amount of premium, in proportion to which the stamp duty is charged, on penalty of forfeiting double the amount of premium.

For Attorneys and Solicitors acting without having been admitted, £100.—
For acting without certificate, £50.
For drawing a Bill or Promissory Note upon unstamped paper, or upon paper insufficiently or wrongly stamped, £50.—For post-dating Bills of Exchange, £100.
For drawing a Cheque more than 15 miles from the place where made payable, £100.—For receiving the same in payment, £20.—For Bankers paying the same, £100.

For setting out wrong amount of consideration money in Conveyance.—On the Attorney, £500; on the Purchaser and Seller, £50, and five times the amount of the excess of dnty, payable on the full consideration money which ought to have been set forth; and the Purchaser may recover back so much of the consideration money as shall not be stated.

For selling Plate without a license, £20: gold, above 2 dwts.; silver, 5 dwts. For selling Plate Medicines, &c., without a license, £20. Without a stamp, £10. For printing a Newspaper without first making declaration as to the ownership, &c., £50 for every day such paper shall be printed or published.—For printing without stamps, on each paper issued, £20.

For Pawnbrokers taking pledges without a license, £50. For selling Plate without a license, £20. For selling plate without being duly stamped, £50. For taking possession of the effects of any one deceased without taking out Letters of Administration, £100.

For giving an unstamped receipt for money amounting to £5 and upwards, £10. For refusing to give a receipt when demanded for money paid, and amounting to £5, £10.

For selling playing-cards without an Ace of Spades duly stamped, £10. For

For selling playing-cards without an Ace of Spades duly stamped, £10. For being in possession of unstamped playing-cards, £5 per pack.

Vendors of Stamps may purchase an Allowance Ticket, but must not re-

#### DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A WILL.

The Will must be signed at the foot or end of it by the Testator, or by some other person in his presence, and by his direction.

The signature must be made or acknowledged by the Testator in the presence of two or more witnesses present at the same time.

The will must be made or acknowledged by the Testator in the presence of two or more witnesses purst at test and subscribe the Will in the presence of the Testator.

The witnesses must attest and subscribe the Will in the presence of the Tes-

tator.

It will then be sufficient for the passing of real or personal property, or both. 
Note. The whole of the above ceremonies will be required whether the Will 
contain the most trifling gift, or disposes of property of the first magnitude. 
And note further. A gift to an attesting witness, or to the wife or husband of 
an attesting witness, is void; therefore, neither a legatee nor the wife nor 
husband of a legatee should be made an attesting witness to a Will. 
No particular form of attestation is necessary, but the following may be used. 
If used, it must be copied and written at the end of the Will below the signature of the testator:—

"Signed by the said", the Testator, in the presence of us, 
present at the same time, who in his presence have subscribed our names as 
Witnesses."

Witnesses."
The Testator should appoint one or more Executors.
If, after the execution of the Will, any alteration be made in it, by obliteration, interlineation, or otherwise, care must be taken that such alteration be executed in like manner as the Will itself. And it will be desirable also that the names of the Testator and witnesses be written on the margin of the Will, opposite every such obliteration, interlineation, or other alteration.
Wills may at any time be revoked; but Wills made by single persons or widowers are absolutely void on their marriages after the date of the Wills, but such wills may be re-executed by new delivery with two attesting witnesses, or by a Codicil similarly executed, expressive of the Testator's wish to carry into effect the provisions of the original Will.

N.B.—No person who is under twenty-one can make a Will.



#### HISTORY OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

"The Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of all Nations, 1851," will stand recorded in the annals of future ages as the first event of the kind which has occurred in the history of man. We say the first event of the kind," for, although many expositions of industrial productions have been held from time to time in various other countries, and also recently in some of our own cities, they have always been restricted to the works of the particular nations, or localities, to the exclusion of the rest of the world. Furthermore, it may be added, that expositions, regulated by these principles, were in reality little else than large fairs, where the immediate extension of individual commercial dealings was the main object held in view.

England, then, has been the first not only to throw open her own shop for the inspection of all the world, but to invite all the world to compete with her in it, and that in every walk and department of business. It was a bold, a courageous, a generous step; and although in the working out of the details, and in some of the accidental incidents inseparable from all great undertakings, she may not fancy herself adequately requited, upon the whole we do not think she will have reason to repent what she has done.

We will now briefly trace the history of the events which led to this undertaking; an undertaking the honour of which, we must state at the outset, is mainly attributable to the Society of Arts of London. As early as the year 1756-57, the Society of Arts of London offered prizes for specimens of manufactures, tapestry, carpets, porcelain, &c., and exhibited the works which were offered in competition; and about the same period, the Royal Academy had organised its exhibitions of paintings, sculptures, and engravings.

The first exhibition of industrial productions in France occurred in 1789, being confined to Gobelins tapestry and Sèvres china, exposed for sale for the benefit of the workmen who were in a distressed condition; the next in 1798, which included sumptuous furniture and other articles of luxe; the next in 1801, a fourth in

1802, and a fifth in 1806. But it was not till the Restoration in 1819, that the expositions of French industry began to take place systematically, and to include that larger and more varied class of objects adapted to the requirements and means of the masses. The eleventh and last great exposition took place in the Champs Elysées in 1849 (the previous one having taken place in 1844), in a building erected for the purpose, which covered more than five acres of ground, and in which the productions of 4494 exhibitors were displayed. The Bavarians and the Belgians have of late years imitated the example set by France, and with good success. Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham, Dublin, and other towns, have also held similar exhibitions, being more properly styled bazaars; and in 1845 the great Free Trade Bazaar was held at Covent Garden Theatre, which was open twelve days.

We now come to trace what led to the infusion of a more cosmopolitan principle in these exhibitions, so signally exemplified in the Great Exhibition which has just closed. As early as 1845, in consequence of the good success which had attended the Paris Exhibition of the preceding year, the Society of Arts made some efforts to move our Government to promote or favour a somewhat similar exposition in this country, but without success. Governments are always slow to "move ou;" and there being no precedent for such a proceeding in the books of the Treasury, how could they be supposed capable of doing anything in the matter? Even so late as the year 1848, a proposal to establish a self-supporting Exhibition of British Industry, to be controlled by a Royal Commission, was submitted to Prince Albert (then President of the Society of Arts), and by him laid before the court; but again without leading to any result. Meantime, however, the Society of Arts had begun to substitute action for theory, example for persuasion:—

"In 1847 (we quote from the Introduction to the Official Catalogue) the Council of the Society substituted action for theory, and, in the midst of discouragement, established a limited exhibition of

manufactures, professedly as the beginning of a series. The success of this exhibition determined the Council to persevere, and to hold similar exhibitions annually. Accordingly, in the next year, the experiment was repeated with such greatly increased success, that the Council felt warranted in announcing their intention of holding annual exhibitions, as a means of establishing a quinquennial Exhi-Having proceeded bition of British Industry, to be held in 1851. thus far, the Council sought to connect the Schools of Design, located in the centres of manufacturing industry, with the proposed Exhibition, and obtained the promised co-operation of the Board of Trade, through the President, Mr. Labouchere; moreover, with a view to prepare a suitable building, they secured the promise of a site from the Earl of Carlisle, then Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, who offered either the central area of Somerset House, or some other Government ground. In the year 1849, the exhibition, still more successful than any preceding, consisted chiefly of works in the precious metals, some of which were graciously contributed by her Majesty. To aid in carrying out their intention of holding a National Exhibition in the year 1851, the Council of the Society caused a report on the French Exposition, held in 1849, to be made for them and printed. A petition was also presented by the Council to the House of Commons, praying that they might have the use of some public building for the Exhibition of 1851, which was referred to the Select Committee on the School of Design."

It should be stated that, in February, 1849, M. Buffet, the French Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, addressed a circular to the Chambers of Commerce of France, proposing that specimens of skill in agriculture and manufactures from neighbouring nations should be admitted to this approaching exposition, and asking the opinion of the manufacturers upon the subject. The answer he received, however, was not favourable, and he abandoned the idea; and it was this very circumstance, probably, which forced upon the Society of Arts, with Prince Albert at their head, the conviction that this wider and more generous field was the one they must adopt, if they would enlist the sympathies of the world in their project, and render

it commercially self-supporting and independent.

His Royal Highness the Prince Albert, as President of the Society, had, of course, been fully informed, from time to time, of all these proceedings, which had received his Royal Highness's sanction and approval; but immediately after the termination of the session of 1849, the Prince took the subject under his own personal superintendence. He proceeded to settle the general principles on which the proposed Exhibition for 1851 should be conducted, and to consider the mode in which it should be carried out.

On the 29th June, 1849, the general outlines of the Exhibition were discussed by his Royal Highness; and from that day to the present time, accurate accounts of all proceedings have been kept, and the greater part of them printed and published. The minutes of a meeting of several members of the Society of Arts, held at Buckingham Palace, on the 30th June, set forth as follows:—

His Royal Highness communicated his views regarding the formation of a Great Collection of Works of Industry and Arts in London in 1851, for the purposes of exhibition, and of competition and encouragement.

His Royal Highness considered that such Collection and Exhibition should consist of the following divisions:—

Raw Materials.

Machinery and Mechanical Inventions.

Manufactures.
Sculpture and Plastic Art generally.

It was a matter of consideration whether such divisions should be made subjects of simultaneous exhibition, or be taken separately. It was ultimately settled that, on the first occasion at least, they should be simultaneous.

Various sites were suggested as most suitable for the building; which it was settled must be, on the first occasion at least, a temporary one. The Government had offered the area of Somerset House; or if that were unfit, a more suitable site on the property of the Crown. His Royal Highness pointed out the vacant ground in Hyde Park on the south side, parallel with, and between, the Kensington drive and the ride commonly called Rotten Row, as affording advantages which few other places might be found to possess. Application for this site could be made to the Crown.

It was a question whether this Exhibition should be exclusively limited to British Industry. It was considered that, whilst it appears an error to fix any limitation to the productions of machinery, science, and taste, which are of no country, but belong, as a whole, to the civilised world, particular advantage to British industry might be derived from placing it in fair competition with that of other nations.

It was further settled that, by offering very large premiums in money, sufficient inducement would be held out to the various

manufacturers to produce works which, although they might not form a manufacture profitable in the general market, would, by the effort necessary for their accomplishment, permanently raise the powers of production, and improve the character of the manufacture itself.

The rest of the minute relates to the proposal for forming a Royal Commission to carry the project into effect; and the organis-

ation of a subscription list in aid.

After another meeting at Osborne House, on the 14th July, same year, his Royal Highness, in order to bring the subject officially to the notice of the Government, addressed a letter to the Home Secretary, which opened a correspondence that eventuated in the appointment of a Royal Commission, dated 3rd January, 1850.

"In this stage of the proceeding, (we quote again Mr. Cole's Introduction,) it became necessary to place the accomplishment of the undertaking, as far as possible, beyond a doubt. Having acquired experience, in 1845, of the difficulties to be encountered, the Council of the Society of Arts felt that the proposal must not be brought a second time before the public as an hypothesis, but that the only means of succeeding was to prove that they had both the will and the power to carry out the Exhibition. The Society had no funds of its own available for the advances necessary to be made. The outlay for a building upon the scale then thought of, and for preliminary expenses, was estimated at the least at £70,000.

" After much fruitless negotiation with several builders and contractors, an agreement was made between the Society of Arts and the Messrs. Munday, by which the latter undertook to deposit £20,000 as a prize fund, to erect a suitable building, to find offices, to advance the money requisite for all preliminary expenses, and to take the whole risk of loss on certain conditions. It was proposed that the receipts arising from the Exhibition should be dealt with as follows :- The £20,000 prize fund, the cost of the building, and five per cent. on all advances, were to be repaid in the first instance: the residue was then to be divided into three equal parts; one part was to be paid at once to the Society of Arts as a fund for future exhibitions; out of the other two parts all other incidental costs, such as those of general management, preliminary expenses, &c., were to be paid; and the residue, if any, was to be the remuneration of the contractors, for their outlay, trouble, and risk. Subsequently, the contractors agreed, that instead of this division they would be content to receive such part of the surplus, if any, as, after payment of all expenses, might be awarded by arbitration. contract was made on 23rd August, 1849, but the deeds were not signed until the 7th November following.
"For the purpose of carrying the contract into execution on

behalf of the Society, the Council nominated an Execution on behalf of the Society, the Council nominated an Executive Committee of four members, who were afterwards appointed the Executive in the Royal Commission, and the contractors their own nominee. In thus making the contract with private parties for the execution of what, in fact, would become a national object, if the proposal should be entertained by the public, every care was taken to anticipate the public wishes, and to provide for the public interests. It was foreseen that if the public identified itself with the Exhibition, they would certainly prefer not to be indebted to private enterprise and capital for carrying it out. A provision was made with the contractors to meet this probability, by which it was agreed, that if the Treasury were willing to take the place of the contractors, and pay the liabilities incurred, the Society of Arts should have the power of determining the contract before the 1st February, 1850. In the event of an exercise of this power, the compensation to be paid to the Messrs. Munday for their outlay and risk was to

be settled by arbitration.

"The Society of Arts having thus secured the performance of the pecuniary part of the undertaking, the next step taken was to ascertain the readiness of the public to promote the Exhibition. It has been shown that the proof of this readiness would materially influence Her Majesty's Government in consenting to the proposal to issue a Royal Commission to superintend the Exhibition. The Prince Albert, as President of the Society of Arts, therefore commissioned several members of the Society, in the autumn of 1849, to proceed to the 'manufacturing districts of the country, in order to collect the opinions of the leading manufacturers, and further evidence, with reference to a Great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations to be held in London in the year 1851, in order that His Royal Highness might bring the results before Her Majesty's Government.' Commissioners were appointed, visits made, and reports of the results submitted to the Prince, from which it appeared that 65 places, comprehending the most important cities and towns of the United Kingdom, had been visited. Public meetings had been held, and local committees of assistance formed in them.

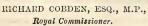
We pass over the intervening struggles,—the discouraging effects



CHARLES WENTWORTH DILKE, ESQ., Executive Commissioner.









THE EARL OF ROSSE,

President of the Royal Society, Royal Commissioner.

of the apathy, not disguised and not to be doubted, on the part of a large portion of the industrial class,—not only agricultural, but manufacturing; the tardy and niggardly filling up of the subscription list, which amounted in April, 1851, to only £75,000, of which about £65,000 had been paid in; the doubt as to the necessary funds being procured to pay for the purchase or hire of a suitable building for an entertainment to which the whole world have been invited. Suffice it to say, that on the 15th July, 1850, a charter of incorporation was granted to the Commissioners (which relieved the individual members of it from the responsibilities under which they had previously lain); and in August, a guarantee fund of £230,000 was subscribed by a limited number of individuals, some of whom were commissioners, upon security of which, the Bank of England consented to make such advances as might be required from time to time.

We come now to consider the arrangements by which the Great Exhibition has received not only a local habitation, but a name, the origin and history of the Crystal Palace. We shall begin by

quoting the statement in the Official Catalogue:-

"As early as January, 1850, the Commission named a Committee 'for all matters relating to the Building,' consisting of the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Ellesmere, Mr. Barry, R.A., Mr. Cubitt, Pres. Inst. C.E., Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Cockerell, R.A., Mr. Brunel,

and Mr. Donaldson.

"Mr. Cubitt was elected Chairman of this Committee, and from the earliest period to the opening of the Exhibition, gave daily and unremitting attention to the subject, at great personal sacrifice of his valuable time. On the 21st of February, 1850, the Building Committee reported favourably on the fitness of the present site in Hyde Park, which had been suggested in the early stages of the undertaking, and for the use of which it had been already announced that Her Majesty's permission had been obtained. The Committee ventured at once to recommend that upwards of 16 acres should be covered in; a bold step at that time (21st February), when no data whatever of the space likely to be filled had been received (Min. vii., p. 5). It was their opinion that it was desirable to obtain suggestions, by public competition, as to the general arrangements of the ground-plan of the Building, and public invitations were accordingly issued. They also reported, that when a plan for the general arrangement should have been obtained and approved, they would invite, by a second public notice, designs, accompanied by tenders, from the builders and manufacturers of the United Kingdom, for the construction of the Building, in the form, and according to the general arrangement, which should be fixed upon. In answer to the invitation to send in plans, upwards of 245 designs and specifications were submitted. Of these 38 were contributed by foreigners: France sending 27; Belgium 2; Holland 3; Hanover 1; Naples 1; Switzerland 2; Rhein Prussia 1; Hamburg 1; 128 by residents in London and its environs; 51 by residents in provincial towns of England; 6 by residents in Scotland; 3 by residents in Ireland; and 7 were anonymous. All these plans were publicly exhibited during a month, from the 10th of June, at the Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George Street, Westminster. The Building Committee reported on the merits of them, selecting two lists of the competitors. They considered the one 'entitled to favourable and honourable mention,' and the second 'entitled to further higher honorary distinction.' But they accompanied their report with the important announcement, that in their opinion there was no 'single plan so accordant with the peculiar objects in view, either in the principle or detail of its arrangement, as to warrant them in recommending it for adoption' (Min. xvii., p. 6). The Committee, therefore, submitted a plan of their own, and, assisted by Mr. Digby Wyatt, Mr. Charles Heard Wild, and Mr. Owen Jones, they prepared extensive working drawings, which were lithographed. They issued invitations for tenders to execute works in accordance with them, requesting from competitors, in addition, such suggestions and modification, accompanied with estimates of cost, as might possibly become the means of effecting a considerable In the actual instructions reduction upon the general expense. they stipulated that tenders in which changes were proposed, would be only entertained provided they were 'accompanied by working drawings and specifications, and fully priced bills of quantities.

" The Building Committee published in detail the reasons, both of economy and taste, which had induced them to prepare plans for a structure of brick, the principal feature of which was a dome two hundred feet in diameter. Public opinion did not coincide in the propriety of such a building on such a site, and the residents in the neighbourhood raised especial objections. The subject was brought before both Houses of Parliament; and in the House of Commons, on the 4th July, 1850, two divisions took place on the question, whether the proposed site should be used at all for any building for the Exhibition. In the one division, the numbers in favour of the

site were 166 to 47, and in the second 166 to 46. The Commissioners published, at considerable length, a statement of the reasons which had induced them to prefer the site, and there can be no doubt that the force of this document mainly influenced the large

majority in both divisions.

Whilst the plan of the Building Committee was under discussion, Mr. Paxton was led, by the hostility which it had incurred, to submit a plan for a structure chiefly of glass and iron, on principles similar to those which had been adopted and successfully tried by him at Chatsworth. Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co. tendered for the erection of the Building Committee's plan, and strictly in accordance with the conditions of tender, they also submitted estimates for the construction of the building suggested by Mr. Paxton, and adapted in form to the official ground-plan. An engraving of Mr. Paxton's original design was published in the Illustrated London News, 6th July, 1850, which, when compared with the building that has been actually erected, will show what changes were subsequently made. The Commissioners having fully investigated the subject, finally adopted, on the 26th July, Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co.'s tender to construct Mr. Paxton's building, as then proposed, for the sum of £79,800. Considerable modifications, additions, and improvements in the architectural details were subsequently made, which have raised the proposed original cost of the building. As soon as the decision was made, fresh working drawings had to be prepared, and every means taken for expediting the works. These were carried on under the superintendence of Mr. Cubitt, assisted by Mr. D. Wyatt, Mr. O. Jones, and Mr. C. Wild. The formal deed of contract was not signed until the 31st October, although the first iron column was fixed as early as the 26th September, 1850, the contractors having thereby incurred, in their preparations, a liability of £50,000 without any positive contract; in fact, great reciprocal confidence was manifested by the contracting parties. Whatever objections were entertained originally against the use of the site, gradually disappeared during the progress of the present building, and have become changed into positive approval and admiration, of the building itself and assent to the particular location of it. It should, however, be stated, that a deed of covenant to remove the building and give up the site within seven months after the close of the Exhibition, namely, before the 1st June, 1852, has been entered into between Her Majesty and the Commissioners. The deed was sealed on the 14th November, 1850."

Mr. Fox, at a dinner given to him at Derby, June 28th, made a speech, giving the following interesting particulars of the actual

progress of the works:—
"In June, 1850, the Royal Commission invited contractors to tender for a building to be erected in Hyde Park, in conformity with plans and specifications prepared by the Building Committee.

"The Building, which was intended to consist principally of brick and iron, with a splendid dome in the centre, was considered of too permanent a nature for subsequent removal, and public opinion to this effect was very generally expressed.

"In the printed conditions of tender issued by the Building Com-

mittee, the following clause was introduced:-

"' Tenders for methods of construction other than those shown upon the drawings, and described in the specifications, will be entertained, but on condition only of their being accompanied by working drawings and specifications, and fully priced bills of quantities.'

This invitation to parties to send in tenders, based not only on the Committee's plans, but upon such other designs as they might wish to submit, induced me to believe that a tender for a building of glass and iron, as suggested to me, for the first time, by Mr. Paxton, on the 22nd June, 1850, just twelve months ago, an engraving of which was published in the *Illustrated London News* on the 6th of July, would meet not only with the approbation of the Building Committee, but with that of the public at large; and I therefore went to Birmingham on the 28th June, and put in hand the drawings and specifications upon which our tender to the Committee was to be based.

"On the 2nd of July, Mr. Cole, having heard of our intention to make an offer for a building of the kind, and feeling strongly that the success of the Exhibition depended upon having an attractive and suitable building, came down to Birmingham, at his own suggestion, but with the permission of competent authority, to stimulate us to proceed, and to offer such hints in reference to the requirements of the case as would enable us to make the conception of Mr. Paxton conform strictly to the condition of tender required by the Commissioners, and therefore most likely to meet with the approbation of the Building Committee; and I am of opinion, that to his spirited advice we are mainly indebted for obtaining an impregnable locus standi on the merits of our case.

"In all this I had the co-operation of my partner, Mr. Henderson,

who, feeling with me the value of Mr. Cole's suggestions, and the



SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, BART., Secretary to the Royal Commissioners.



Executive Commissioner.



MATTHEW DIGBY WYATT, ESQ., Secretary to the Executive Committee.



OWEN JONES, ESQ., R.A., Author of " The Alhambra," Decorator of the Crystal Palace.

great importance, in the preparation of these drawings, of conforming as much as possible to the arrangements adopted by the Committee in the plan upon which they had invited tenders, proposed the addition of the transept, in the propriety of which Mr. Paxton,

after due consideration, entirely concurred.

"Before completing our tender, and with a view to a more precise appreciation of the magnitude of a building covering 18 acres 1850 feet long, 408 feet wide, and 64 feet high, irrespective of the arched roof of the transept—I walked out one evening into Portland-place; and there setting off the 1850 feet upon the pavement, found it the same length within a few yards; and then, considering that the building would be three times the width of that fine street, and the nave as high as the houses on either side, I had presented to my mind a pretty good idea of what we were about to undertake, and I confess that I considered the difficulties to be surmounted in constructing that great Palace were of no ordinary kind; but feeling confident that, with great energy, good arrangements, and a hearty co-operation on the part of our extensive and well-disciplined staff, it might be accomplished, and that upon it depended, in all probability, the success of the Exhibition, we determined to undertake the responsibility; and the opening on the 1st May has proved the correctness of our conclusions.

"The plans and specifications prepared by us in great haste were submitted to the Commissioners, together with a tender, on the 10th July; but, though sufficient to enable us to bring the subject before them, and to convey to their minds an idea of what we proposed to erect, they were necessarily very incomplete, and did not contain either sufficient architectural or mechanical detail to admit of their being used in the execution of the works. The arched roof was afterwards added to the design, and submitted to the Commissioners on the 15th July, with the view of getting over a difficulty which existed in consequence of the elm-trees being too tall to

be covered by the flat roof proposed by Mr. Paxton.

"These trees were, as Professor Cowper stated in his admirable lecture on the last day of the past year, 'John Bull's Trees of Liberty,' upon which, for some reason, he had set his heart in preference to all others, and would not consent to their removal. For the expense attending the addition of the arched roof to the transept, Fox, Henderson, and Co. did not increase the amount of their former tender, and it was consequently executed at their sole

expense.
"The Building Committee, having had the matter under their consideration from the 15th to the 25th July, resolved unanimously to recommend the Commissioners to accept our offer for the building with the arched roof, and nothing could be more disinterested than their conduct in setting aside the drawings and specifications which, with much labour, they had prepared, and adopting others which, though laid before them in so imperfect a state, presented to their minds, as experienced engineers and architects, the mode of constructing a building of iron and glass better fitted for the purposes of the Exhibition.

"On the recommendation of the Building Committee, the Commissioners on the 26th July were pleased to signify their wish for us to construct the building, but were met by a difficulty which threatened to postpone for a year, if not to put an end to the Exhi-

bition altogether.

"The Solicitor to the Treasury gave as his opinion that, until the Commissioners had obtained a royal charter, they could not legally proceed, and were therefore not in a position to give an order to any one. These circumstances were explained to us by Lord Granville on the 26th of July, in the presence of the Commissioners, who at the same time told us that it was their fixed intention to apply to Government for the charter, and he had every reason to believe it would be granted; and having informed us that as soon as they were a legally constituted body they would probably conclude a contract with Fox, Henderson, and Co., finished by asking whether, under these circumstances, we should consider it running too great a risk to enter at once upon the execution of the work, as otherwise many weeks would unavoidably be lost, and the chance of opening the Exhibition on the 1st of May placed beyond possibility. In reply to his Lordship's inquiry, seeing the imperative necessity for immediate action, and desiring to render all the assistance in our power in furtherance of the important objects of the Exhibition, we expressed our willingness to run the risk, whatever it might be, and without waiting for the charter, commenced at once the drawings and the necessary operations for the erection of the building.

"As the time for the execution of the building was so extremely limited, and being well aware, from experience, that when matters of business had to be decided by a committee composed of many persons, much valuable time was generally wasted, we requested the Commissioners, instead of referring us to the Building Committee, to select one of its members, either the chairman, Mr. Cubitt, Presi-

dent of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Mr. Robert Stephenson, or Mr. Brunel, and give him absolute power to settle with us finally all matters connected with the arduous task we were then willing to enter upon. The Commissioners, appreciating the importance of this request, appointed Mr. Cubitt to fill this office.

"It was now that I commenced the laborious work of deciding upon the proportions and strengths required in every part of this great and novel structure, so as to ensure that perfect safety essential in a building destined to receive millions of human beings—one so entirely without precedent, and where mistakes might have led to the most serious disasters. Having satisfied myself on these necessary points, I set to work and made every important drawing of the building as it now stands, with my own hand; and it was no small source of gratification to me, when asking Mr. Cubitt to look over the drawings I had prepared, to find that he not only had no desire to suggest alterations, but expressed his entire approbation of them all.

"Perhaps the most difficult and hazardous, and certainly the most interesting portion of the work, was raising the sixteen ribs of the transept to their places. A month was the shortest time assigned by any one for this operation. We commenced on the 4th December, and succeeded in raising two in the course of that day.

"Two more were safely deposited in their places in the presence of his Royal Highness Prince Albert on the following day, and the last pair on December the 12th; so that the sixteen ribs were all

placed in eight working days."

The building in its general arrangement resembles the distribution of parts in a cruciform cathedral with double aisles, consisting of a vast nave, 72 feet wide, 64 feet high, running from east to west, 1848 feet in length. This nave is crossed at right angles near the centre of its length by a transept of the same width, and 408 feet long. The roof of this transept is semi-cylindrical, the curve commencing at a height of 68 feet. On each side, both of the nave and transept, run aisles 24 feet in width and 64 in height, with galleries covering the whole width of the aisles at a height of 24 feet from the ground. Beyond these first aisles, and parallel with them, at a distance of 48 feet, are second aisles of similar width, and similarly covered for their whole width with galleries on the same level as those over the first aisles. In order to communicate from one gallery to another, bridges at frequent intervals span the 48-feet avenues, and divide them into courts, each of which has been so arranged as to present an ensemble to the eye of the spectator looking down upon it from the galleries. The avenues of 48 feet, which we have described as thus subdivided, and the second aisles, are roofed over at a height of 44 feet from the ground. The remaining portion of the building consists of one story only 24 feet high, in which there are of course no galleries. Ten double staircases, each 8 feet wide, give access to the galleries.

The total area of the ground floor is 772,784 square feet, and that of the galleries 217,100 square feet. The galleries extend nearly a mile in length. The total cubic contents of the building are about 33,000,000 feet. There are nearly 2300 cast-iron girders, 23 feet 4 inches long, and 3 feet deep; and 358 wrought-iron trusses for supporting the galleries and roof; 30 miles of gutters for carrying the roof-water to the columns which support the roof,

and 202 miles of sash bars.

Commodious refreshment-rooms, &c., were provided around the trees at the northern extremity of the transept, and adjoining open courts towards the eastern and western extremities of the building, where the presence of the groups of trees dictated their location. The offices of the Executive Committee adjoin the southern entrance. In addition to the southern or principal entrance, there are two others, one at the east and the other at the west end of the building. Fifteen exit doors permit visitors to leave the building.

Water is supplied in abundance by the Chelsea Water-works Company, not only to guard against contingencies by fire, but to supply the numerous fountains which are distributed about the

building.

Ventilation is effected and regulated by means of "louvres," consisting of metal blades fixed in wooden frames. These louvres resemble Venetian blinds in their action. An area of not less than 50,000 feet, superficial, of ventilating surface is thus distributed generally over the building. An ingenious arrangement of cranks, &c., so connects these louvres one with another, that a single man can open or close with great ease no less than 600 feet, superficial, by one motion of the arm.

The decoration of the building, which is in white and blue stripes,

relieved with red, was designed by Owen Jones, Esq.

To give an idea of the enormous extent of the building, it may be noticed that the width of the main avenue is within ten feet





THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P.,
Royal Commissioner.





double that of Saint Paul's Cathedral, whilst its length is more than four times as great. The walls of St. Paul's are fourteen feet thick, those of the "Crystal Palace" only eight inches. St. Paul's occupied 35 years in building, whilst the Hyde Park building occupied less than half that number of weeks; the celerity of the construction has been most remarkable. As many as 308 girders have been delivered on the ground in one week. Seven of the great trusses of the nave were raised in one day. Each man fixed about 200 superficial feet of glass per day. In order to perform these marvels, it was necessary to devise and employ various contrivances for economising labour, such as the sash-bar machine, the gutter machine, the morticing machine, the painting machine, the glazing machine, besides many others of an equally ingenious nature. The average number of workmen employed was about 1800, amongst whom about £2500 was weekly paid in wages. Even in the payment of the workmen ingenious machinery was called into requisition, by which it was found possible to make nearly 2000 distinct payments within the space of two hours.

With regard to the internal arrangements as they appeared during the period the Exhibition was open, a brief survey may be sufficient

as a record for future reference.

Upon entering at the eastern end of the building, the productions of the United States were found arranged upon the north and south sides. Adjoining the United States on the north side, were the productions of Russia; Norway, Sweden, and Denmark occupying the space opposite to Russia, upon the south side. Exhibitors from Northern Germany came next, on the north side to Russia, and upon the south to Denmark. The productions of the Zollverein occupied a considerable space upon both sides, adjoining to those of Northern Germany. Articles contributed by Austrian exhibitors came next, also occupying a portion of each side of the central passage. The contributions from Holland joined, on the north side, the Austrian productions. Belgium next occupied a fair amount of space upon each side. France had 240 feet of frontage upon the north, and about 200 feet upon the south side. To Portugal and Spain were allotted a space upon the north side, as well as to Italy. Switzerland exhibited her productions upon the south side, and by their side were arranged the articles sent from Brazil and Mexico. Egypt and Greece occupied a space upon the north side, near to the transept, and in immediate proximity to some of the rich productions of Turkey, which stood at the point of junction with the transept. China had a frontage upon the south side, and a portion of that of the transept. Persia and Arabia adjoined to Greece and Turkey, in the north transept; whilst Tunis occupied a portion of the south

Crossing the transept westward, the visitor found himself amid the productions of British India, Ceylon, and the rest of our colonies, from which he passed to the productions of the United Kingdom, arranged in various ways, according to their classes; the productions of Ireland being near the extreme west of the nave. The machinery in motion occupied the north-western part of the building; the steam-engine, of upwards of 100 horse power, being outside the building. The galleries were allotted to the respective countries in almost the same proportions as the space upon the ground floor. All the lighter and more elegant articles, including the plate and jewellery of the British contributors, were displayed in the galleries, the heavier articles being of course exhibited upon the ground floor. Sculpture and the fine arts occupied a position south of the west transept. Articles of statuary and sculpture were also placed upon each side of the central passage, small fountains and other ornamental works being placed in the centre. At the centre of the intersection of the transept and nave, or central passage, was the

very beautiful glass fountain by Messrs. Osler.

CLOSE OF THE EXHIBITION, 11TH OCTOBER.—REPORT ON THE AWARDS OF JURIES, 15TH OCTOBER.

The Great Exhibition having been open to the public 141 days, was finally closed on the 11th October. The only incident which marked the event, was the striking up, at five o'clock, of the National Anthem by all the organs, accompanied by many voices in all parts of the crowded avenues. On Monday and Tuesday, the 13th and 14th, the Crystal Palace was thrown open to exhibitors and their friends, who were admitted by tickets without charge; and on Wednesday, the 15th, the history of the Great Exhibition 1851 was brought to a final close, with a slight business-like ceremony, in which Prince Albert, as the President, received the reports of the juries, and addressed a speech in reply. This ceremony took place upon a temporary dais in the middle of the transept, (the Crystal Fountain having been previously removed,) and the whole building was crowded with exhibitors and others admitted by tickets.

The National Anthem was then sung; after which the Bishop of London read a prayer of thanksgiving. This was followed by the Hallelujah Chorus, at the close of which the Prince and Commissioners left the platform, and the business of the day terminated.

# ANALYSIS OF THE AWARDS.

An examination of the aggregate result of the labours of the jurors, shows that the number of awards of all classes—council and prize medals, and "honourable mentions"—is 5084; of this number 2039 have been awarded to the United Kingdom, and 3045 to the foreign Exhibitors. Upon analysing these lists, we find that the proportion of prizes awarded in the six great groups which included the whole of the jurors, is as follows:-

RAW	MATERIALS.—CLASSES	I.	TO	IV.
-----	--------------------	----	----	-----

		British.	Foreign.	Total.
Council medals .		6	16	22
Prize medals		125	437	562
Honourable mentions		131	535	666
			-	
Total		262	988	1250
MACHINERY	·C	LASSES V	. TO X.	
Council medals .		52	36	88
Prize medals	·	301	191	492
Honourable mentions	Ĭ.	51	114	165
Honourable Melitions	•			
Total		404	341	745
Total	•	101	011	
TEXTILE FABRIC	cs.—	-CLASSES	XI. TO XX.	
Council medals .		1	2	3
Prize medals	•	337	498	835
Honourable mentions	•	185	277	462
Honourable mentions	•	100	211	402
Total .		523	777	1300
Total	•	323	-111	1300
METALLIC, VITREOUS, A	ND (	TERAMIC:	MANUEACTU	RES -
		XI. TO XX		
	40 202			
Council medals .	•	14	21	35
Prize medals		312	214	526
Honourable mentions		208	199	407
Total		534	434	968
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFA	CTUI	RES.—CL	SSES XXVI.	TO XXIX.
Council medals		4	10	14
Prize medals		142	232	374
Honourable mentions	•	100	154	254
Honourable mentions	•	100	10-1	201
Total		246	396	642
Total	•	240	550	042
F	INE	ARTS.		
Council medals .		2	2	4
Prize medals		27	60	87
Honourable mentions		41	47	88
Lionourable mentions		41		
Total		70	109	179
TOPET	•	10	109	179

Besides the medals, the Juries have, in a few special cases, granted money awards, of which the following is a list :-

#### MONEY AWARDS.

Alex. Birnie, United Kingdom-for having exhibited a complete set of fishing nets, lines, and hooks, for deep sea fishing -£50.

Joseph Bothway, United Kingdom-for having exhibited models of his improvements in the construction of blocks, combining strength and other advantages with much less weight

159 Daniel Harvey, United Kingdom-for having exhibited a model of the "Victoria and Albert" yacht, executed by him—being a fine specimen of workmanship—£40.

- Dempster, United Kingdom-for an ingenious system of sig-

nals for merchant ships—£20.
468 G. F. Greiner, United Kingdom—for his new and useful method of bringing into unison the strings of each choir of the pianoforte; also for his invention of a new and mechanical contrivance for pianos, combining the advantage of Erard's machine, with greater construction and durability-£50.

- J. S. Wood, United States—for the expenses incurred in constructing his piano violin—£50.

101 F. Retor, Switzerland—to enable him to carry on further experiments to test the isochronism of spirals, his invention of a new and ingenious free spring escapement being particularly adapted for that purpose—£50.

Note.—The Jury award the sum of £10 each to the following subjects.

 106 Ann Harvey (Belfast), United Kingdom—hand-spun flax-yarn.
 546 Hempen Spinning School (for a little girl 10 years of age), Prussia—spun flax-yarn.

 Jane McGill (Belfast), United Kingdom—hand-spun flaxyarn.

237 J. Bamford, United Kingdom—fine light gauze flannels.
 97 E. Budden, United Kingdom—the workman who bound an album, very elaborately ornamented, in which taste and good work are displayed.

good work are displayed.

91 R. Neil, United Kingdom—for the care, industry, and perseverance displayed in binding an imperial 4to. Bible in cream Morocco, under great disadvantages; the work was executed at his own home after his daily occupation, by gas-light in the winter; and notwithstanding these difficulties, a considerable degree of excellence is attained.

# STATISTICS OF THE EXHIBITION. NUMBER OF VISITORS.

In the month of	May the	number	of vis	sitors v	vas	734,782
In June .						1,133,116
In July .						1,314,176
In August .						1,023,435
In September						1,155,240
In October, up t	to the 11th	instant				841,107
	Grand	total				6,201,856

The total receipts were as follows, up to the close of the Exhibition:—

Total funds in hand on the 1st of May £113,044 0 0
Amount received at the doors up to August 30 252,141 9 6
Ditto up to the end of September . . . . 62,007 12 0
Ditto up to Saturday, October 11 . . . . 41,922 11 6

Grand total . . . £469,115 13

# CURIOUS FACTS CONNECTED WITH THE EXHIBITION.

Of the money received at the doors, £275,000 was in silver, and £81,000 in gold. The weight of the silver coin so taken (at the rate of 28lb. per £100) would be 35 tons, and its bulk 900 cubic feet! The rapid flow of the coin into the hands of the money-takers prevented all examination of each piece as it was received, and £90 of bad silver was taken, but only one piece of bad gold, and that was a half-sovereign. The half-crown was the most usual bad coin; but a much more noticeable fact is, that nearly all the bad money was taken on the half-crown and five-shilling days. The cash was received by eighteen money-takers: on the very heavy days six extra ones being employed during the busiest hours. From them it was gathered by three or four money-porters, who carried it to four collectors, charged with the task of counting it. From them it went to two tellers, who verified the sums, and handed it to the final custody of the chief financial officer, Mr. Carpenter, who locked each day's amount in his peculiar iron chests in the building till next morning, when, in boxes, each holding £600, it was borne off in a hackney-cab in charge of a Bank of England clerk and a Bank porter. The money was received in all forms, ranging between farthings and ten-pound notes. Contrary to the notices exhibited, change was given. Occasionally, foreigners gave napoleons, and these coins being mistaken for sovereigns, they received nineteen shillings out, and liberty of admission into the bargain. The moneys of America, Hamburg, Germany, and France, were often tendered and taken. The total number of visitors from the 1st of May to the 11th of October was 6,063,986.

Return showing for each day, from May 1st to October 11th, the estimated Daily Number of Visitors to the Exhibition, the Receipts at the Doors, and the Largest Number of Persons in the Building at any one time.

Date.		NT				Hanni	1		1 1
	Dayo the Week.	Number persons pat the d	Entrance saloo	Amou	it the	Estimated Number of persons entering with Season Tickets	Total Nu entered cluding Exhibito ants, as by the	mber wh daily, in- staif and rs'Attend estimated Police.	Largest Number of persons in the Build-ing at any one time.
			s.d.		. d.				
May 1		1 500				19,000	25,000		
3		482	20 0 20 0	560 482	0 0				
		1,042		1,042	0 0		-	- 56,04	2
				1,012		49,000			
5		5,452	5 0	1,362 1		12,304	17,756		-
67	Wednesd	. 7,163	5 0 5 0	1,458 1 1,790 1		12,321 12,314	18,155		
8		8,072 7,298	5 0 5 0	2,018 1,824 1	0 0	13,000 12,316	21,072 19,614		
10	Saturday	7,375	5 0	1,843 1	5 0	14,801	22,176	110.05/	
		41,194		10,298	9 0	77,056		118,250	-
-10	Mondon	6 200	- 0	1 507 1		10.000	01 000	174,292	
13	Monday. Tuesday	8,918	5 0	2,229 1	0 0	12,932 13,027	21,322 23,945		
14 15	Wednesd Thursday	8,259 9,704	5 0 5 0		5 0 0 0	13,131	23,390 25,231		
16	Friday	10,226	5 0	2,556 1	0 0	13,804	26,030		
17	Saturday	9,889	5 0	2,472	5 0	13,700	25,589	145,507	,
		53,386		13,346 1	0 0	80,121		319,799	1
19	Monday.	9,380	5 0	2,345	0 0	13,740	25,120	010,798	
20	Tuesday. Wednesd	13,443	5 0	3,360 1	5 0	13,800	29,243 30,249		
22	Thursday	15,892	5 0	3,797 1	1 0	14,200 13,500	31,393		
23 24	Friday Saturday	16,382 20,312	5 0 5 0	4,095 1 5,078	0 0	14,000 22,200	32,352 44,512		
					1 0			192,869	
		89,458		22,189		91,440		512,668	
26	Monday	18,402	1 0		2 0	7,000	25,402		
28	Tuesday Wednesd.	27,957 37,184	1 0	1,347 1 1,869	7 0 4 0	2,043 3,421	30,000 40,605		
29	Thursday Friday	47,518	1 0	2,375 1	8 0	4,370	51,888 45,669		
31	Saturday	27,957 37,184 47,518 22,713 7,083	2 6 5 0	1,770 1		3,421 4,370 22,956 21,467	28,550		
		160,857		11,123	5 0	61,257		222,114	
					_			734,782	
June 2	Monday Tuesday	48.309	1 0		1 0	3,709 2,327	26,290 50,629		
4	Wednesd.	50,016	1 0	2,500 1	3 0	4,619	54.635		i
6	Thursday Friday	51,337 20,468	1 0 2 6	2,566 1 2,558 1		3,917 5,666	55,254 26,134		21,606
7	Saturday	6,095	5 0	1,523 1	5 0	6,891	12,086	245,928	8,822
		218,799		13,694	0 2	27,129			
9	Monday	48,714	1 0	2,436	- 0	5 490	54,194	980,710	16 167
10	Tuesday	45,444	1 0	2,272	0	5,480 4,253	49,697		46,167 46,159
11 12	Wednesd. Thursday	43,219 44,667	1 0	2,160 19 2,233 7		4,535 3,651	47,754 48,318		37,823 38,146
13	Friday Saturday	17,650	2 6	2,206 5	0	6,870	24,520		12,555
14	~aruruay	6,539	5 0	1,634 15		7,563	14,102	238,585	10,025
		206,233		12,943 12	0	32,352	1	,219,295	
16	Monday	57,089	1 0	2,854		6,680	63,769		46,374
18	Tuesday Wednesd.	63,821 57,947	1 0	3,191 1 2,897 7	0	4,333	68,154 62,663		54,422 52,673
19/	Thursday Friday	59,692	1 0 2 6	2,984 12 2,819 4	0	4,171	63,863		46,792
21	Saturday	22,553 6,698	5 0	1,674 10		9,281 6,034	31,834 12,732	0.4.5	19,405 8,607
		267,800	1	16,421 3	6 3	35,215		303,015	
			-	-	-		1	,522,310	
23 N 24 7	Monday Fuesday	60,331 63,732	1 0	3,016 11 3,186 12	0	7,224 4,662	67,555 68,394		55,379 54,097
25 V	Wednesd.	53,834	1 0	2,661 14	0	4,611	58,445		45,731
27 I	Thursday Friday'	23,754	1 0 2 6	2,722 10 2,969 6	0	3,331 5,279	57,781 29,033		45,631 21,613
28 8	aturday		5 0	1,590 15	0	5,138	11,501	292,709	10,645
		262,464	1	16,177 8	0 3	30,245	1		
		49,396	1 0	2,469 16	0	3 462	52,879	815,019	16,090
30	Monday I	70,000		2,429 10	0	3,483 2,479	51,069	1.	42,717
uly 1/1	Monday Fuesday	48,590	1 0						00.000
uly 1 7 2 V 3 7	Fuesday Wednesd. Fhursday	48,590 47,278	1 0 1 0 1 0	2,363 18 2,651 19	0	2,121 2,599	49,399 55,638		39,873
uly 1 7 2 N 3 7 4 I	Fuesday Wednesd. Fhursday Friday	48,590 47,278 53,039 20,737	1 0 1 0 2 6	2,363 18 2,651 19 2,592 2	6	2,599 5,270	55,638 26,007	1	39,873 44,890 20,945
uly 1 7 2 N 3 7 4 I	Fuesday Wednesd. Fhursday	48,590 47,278 53,039 20,737	1 0 1 0 2 6 5 0	2,363 18 2,651 19	0 6 0	2,599 5,270	55,638	1	39,873 44,890

Ī	THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1852.															
	Date.	Day of the Week.	Number Persons pa at the do	Entrance Fee.	Amount received at the doors.	Nan a	Total Number who entered daily, in- cluding Staff and Exhibitors' Attend- ants, as estimated by the Police.	Largest Number of persons in the Build- ing at any one time,	Date.	Day of the Week.	Number of persons paying at the door	ng s.	Amount ceived at the doors.	d Nunsent	Total Number who entered daily, in- cluding Staff and 2xhibitors' Attend- ants, as estimated by the Police.	Largest Number of persons in the Build- ing at any one time.
	8 9 10 11	Monday Tuesday Wednesd. Thursday Friday Saturday		s.d. over 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 6 5 0	£ s. d.  2,852 2 0 3,169 5 0 2,710 6 0 2,958 0 0 3,145 17 6 1,589 15 0  16,425 5 6	4,628 2,577 3,849 2,332 4,900 4,822 23,108	2,061,758 61,670 65,962 58,055 61,492 30,067 11,181 288,427	50,605 54,016 48,512 51,284 23,563 8,433	26 27 28 29	Monday Tuesday Wednesd. Thursday Friday Saturday	Brought 48,734 49,870 37,921 43,350 12,479	d. ver 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 6 2 6	£ s. d.  2,436 14 0 2,493 10 0 1,896 1 0 2,167 10 0 1,559 17 0 1,306 15 0	307 894 3,111	3,994,063 49,021 51,311 38,228 44,244 15,590 13,052 211,44	41,414 44,190 31,618 37,412 12,771 10,855
	15 16 17 18	Monday Tuesday Wednesd. Thursday Friday Saturday	59,148 70,041 58,204 60,465 30,099 5,443 283,400	1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 6	2,957 8 0 3,502 1 0 2,910 4 0 3,023 5 0 3,762 7 6 1,360 15 0	3,546 4,081 2,422 3,281 5,239 3,884 22,453	2,350,185 62,694 74,122 60,626 63,746 35,38 9,327 2,656,038	52,128 61,640 50,553 51,336 27,700 7,121	3 4 5	Monday Tuesday Wednesd. Thursday Friday Saturday	48,155 41,612 42,758	1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 6 2 6	2,137 18 1,593 7 1,198 15	924 1,711 305 1,451 6 2,979 0 3,082 0 10,452	4,205,50 50,233 49,866 41,917 44,209 15,726 12,672 214,62 4,420,13	43,170 42,115 36,005 37,209 12,753 10,857
	22 23 24 25	Monday Tuesday Wednesd. Thursday Friday Saturday	66,767 64,722 48,774 45,72 23,873 5,913 255,76	1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 2 6 2 5 0	3,236 2 0 2,438 14 0 2,286 1 0 2,984 0 0	3,873 3,439 1,825 1,737 3,010 4,487	70,640 68,161 50,599 47,458		1011	Monday. Tuesday. Wednesday. Thursday Friday	55,901 47,905 52,759 15,120	1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 6 2 6	2,767 17 2,795 1 2,395 5 2,637 19 1,890 0 1,451 15 13,937 18	0 1,495 2,114 6 2,201 6 2,068 0 2,839 0 4,659 0 15,370	56,852 58,015 50,106 54,827 17,959 16,273 254,0	48,843 50,651 41,774 46,050 14,528 14,002
	29 30 31 Aug. 1	Monday. Tuesday. Wednesd Thursday Friday Saturday	63,899 65,630 56,700 56,556 22,811 5,290 270,98	0 1 0 6 1 0 7 2 6 8 5 0	3,281 10 0 2,835 6 0 2,827 15 0 2,852 2 6		67,170 68,496 58,382 57,849 26,897 9,725 288.51	54,933 57,677 47,499 46,315 21,198 7,167	1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Monday. Tuesday. Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday	60,169 50,021 y 56,201 17,817	1 0 1 0 1 0 1 0 2 6 2 6	2,933 10 3,008 9 2,501 1 2,810 1 2,227 2 1,604 13 15,084 17	6 18,2 0 2,45 0 2,73 6 2.39 0 3,67 0 4,52 0 17,61	3 62,622 52,757 9 58,600 1 21,488 17,366 273,3	_
		Monday. Tuesday. Wednesday. Thursday. Friday Saturday	64,72 56,66 57,19 15,36	9 1 0 4 1 0 5 2 6 8 2 6	3,236 9 0 2,833 4 0 2,850 16 0 1,920 12 0 1,584 15 0	2,478 2,929 3,10	68,069 59,139 60,118 18,466 18,348 286,77	53,254 56,931 44,368 48,385 14,630 14,792	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	Monday 3 Tuesday 4 Wedneso 5 Thursda 6 Friday Saturday	57,187 1. 51,452 y 54,514 19,326	1 0 1 0 1 0 2 0	2,859 7 2,572 12 2,725 14 2,415 15	0 2,09 0 3,19 0 3,08 0 2,64 0 4,36 6 5,41 6 20,81	8 59,354 5 60,382 8 54,540 7 57,161 8 23,694 9 20,236 5 275,3	50,108 50,246 46,662 48,007 20,034 16,541
	1: 1: 1: 1:	Monday. Tuesday. Wednesd Thursday Friday Saturday	56,59 56,53 45,29 47,72 17,20	9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 1 9 2 9 2 9 2	2,829 19 0 2,826 19 0 2,264 10 0 2,386 0 2,151 2 0 6 1,592 7		3,505,46 5 58,634 5 58,554 7 47,817 2 49,452 0 20,859 2 16,741 1 252,05	49,038 49,167 39,343 39,589 16,623 13,646	Oct.	Monday Tuesday Wednes Thursda Friday	66,064 d. 56,611 by 61,612 26,733	1 1 2 2 2	3,303 4 2,830 11 3,080 12 3,354 3	0 2,62 0 3,28 0 2,46 6 2,63 0 5,2 0 7,73 6 24,0	69,346 59,071 66 64,298 31,951 29,640 322,	59,089 60,039 51,570 55,379 27,626 26,074
	1 2 2 2 2	8 Monday 9 Tuesday 0 Wednesd 1 Thursda 2 Friday 3 Saturday	50,13 55,47 1. 44,34 y 49,40 15,66	36 1 66 1 88 1 92 1 51 2 79 2	0 2,506 16 0 2,773 16 0 2,217 8 0 2,470 2 6 1,957 12 6 1,434 17	1,38 1,60 21 1,08 6 2,31 3,42 10,03	3,757,52 9 51,525 3 57,079 9 44,567 0 50,482 7 17,978 9 14,908 	43,612 47,695 35,499 41,633 13,927 11,607		6 Monday 7 Tuesday 8 Wednes 9 Thursd: 10 Friday. 11 Saturda	d. 104,630 d. 105,663 ay 86,883 39,313	1 1 1 2 2 2 2	5,175 16 5,231 10 5,283 3 4,344 7 4,914 1 4,845 13 29,794 11	0 4,22 0 5,23 0 4,00 6 3,93 6 7,66 14,22 6 39,56	35 109,915 97 109,760 26 90,813 96 53,061 518,	89,242 93,224 87,275 72,344 39,767 45,067

JAMES WADE, REGISTRAR.

